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ASEAN, U.S. Businessmen Discuss Cooperation

BK0508015392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 92 p B3

[By Jeerawat Na Thalang, Achara Pongvutitham]

[Text] The Asean-US Business Council has called for complementary linkage between the Asean Free Trade Area [AFTA] and the North American Free Trade Agreement (Nafta) as a means to boost trade cooperation between the two blocs.

The recommendation was made yesterday at the end of a two-day meeting of the Asean-US Business Council. The US representative did not elaborate on the form of linkage, but said that a linkage between these two regional markets would help assure continued access for Asean companies to the US market, and vice versa.

The participants of the first Asean-US Business Council discussed trade and investment issues during their meeting at the Oriental Hotel. The agenda included regional and international integration, prospects for the Uruguay Round of Gatt, bilateral trade and investment framework agreements, a US-Asean free trade agreement and an investment and trade promotion programme.

The meeting urged the Asean and US governments to negotiate bilateral agreements within the framework of the US-Asean Trade and Investment Cooperation Committee (TICC). These agreements should be completed by the end of the first quarter next year.

During the discussion the private sector expressed support for urgent progress on the Uruguay Round. "Achieving a new Gatt agreement prior to the end of 1992 must be the top priority of both the public and private sectors of the US and Asean," according to a joint paper issued by the meeting.

The private sector hoped that the US would not employ unilateral retaliatory trade mesures before completion of the Uruguay Round. They also urged the US Trade Representative not to use environmental issues as a means to implement protective trade measures against Asean countries. Citing the US decision to ban imports of yellowfin tuna and other tuna products from some Asean countries as discriminatory, they said that such actions are inconsistent with Gatt.

In his statement before the meeting, Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on expresed support for the creation of Afta. He described the consensus among Asean leaders for establishing a regional free trade area at the Singapore meeting as the "right decison at the right time".

"It was a decision made in recognition of the fact that Asean has only two alternatives: to form a free trade area among ourselves and move ahead with the rest of the world, or to watch the ship sail by and disintegrate while other regions of the world group themselves into trading blocs," he said.

Under the Afta framework, Asean will become a single market of at least 350 million people with a per capita income of close to US$2,000. Amaret said that, "as a market, we may not be as big or as rich as Nafta or Europe, but certainly no investor can afford to overlook us either."

This week's meeting comes amidst several ongoing trade issues between the US and Asean countries and while the world community is transforming itself into regional trade areas.

Asean asked the US to refrain from taking unilateral measures such as Section 301 of Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, or Special 302 which placed some Asean countries on the "priority list" and the "watch list."

The Asean representativs also asked the US Trade Representative to liberalise the flow of imports from Asean countries. "Although the US has not concluded voluntary restraint agreements on machine tools or steel with the Asean countries, all such imports continue to be closely monitored by the US," the Asean delegation said.

According to Pramon Sutivong, a director of Thai Chamber of Commerce, the US also asked the Thai government to relax regulations which inhibited foreign investments. They asked Asean to encourage more US investment and US joint ventures, which wold be a "potential springboard" into the Indochina market and help to develop the economy of the region as a whole.

The US delegation also urged Asean to suply US investors with better information to encourage trade with Asean countries.

The US private sector said that the Asean-US council fully supports the Afta concept and wants to hear from Asean officials and private sector representatives about opportunities for US business as the Afta process moved forward.

Bilateral double taxation should be encouraged. The US now has this type of treaty with the Philippines and Indonesia, and the US government asked other Aean governments to complete these treaties, preferably before the end of 1993.

On August 6-7, the US Trade Representative will come to Thailand to discuss opening up the financial and service sectors, a source from the bank of Thailand said. The US has asked the central bank not to increase its restrictive regulations on the financial sector for the time being. And the central bank is currently working on deregulation plans.

The central bank will first tackle the idea of a "funding centre", which will allow foreign financial institutions to form joint ventures with local partners.

Iraq's Saddam Not To Attend Jakarta NAM Summit

BK0508144092 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 29 Jul 92 p 16

[Text] It is better for us not to comment now on who will and will not attend the Nonaligned summit to be held in Jakarta in September, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen at Merdeka Palace on Wednesday afternoon.

Saddam Husayn said that he could not comply with Indonesia's invitation to attend the Nonaligned summit due to the UN sanctions. The Iraqi president conveyed his decision to Indonesian Trade Minister Arifin Siregar who had brought the invitation letter for him.

Ali Alatas admitted that an air embargo was being imposed on Iraq. The same thing also applies to Libya. However, Ali Alatas said that he had not yet read news reports about the matter.

When asked about what Indonesia as the host could do after Saddam Husayn himself said that he did not want to annoy Indonesia, Ali Alatas said: We as the host certainly want all invitees to attend the summit, but we cannot say who will and will not come to Jakarta.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas reported to President Suharto the results of the ASEAN ministerial meeting that was held in Manila, the Philippines recently.

ROK Education Minister Addresses APEC Meeting

SK0608052592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0503 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Washington, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—Education Minister Cho Wan-kyu told a meeting of Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) education ministers here Wednesday that South Korea "should teach our children to be prepared for unification."

Education should give a sense of national identity to Korean children and one of the nation's tasks was to revise curricula and textbooks to impart democratic values, he said.

In a keynote speech to the gathering of ministers from the 14 APEC-member countries, Cho said that more than 30 percent of high school students in Korea went on to university, a rate that was second only to the United States.

The Education Ministry directed its attention and resources to achieving "excellence" in schooling, he said.

"The essence of our policy direction toward the 21st century is the greater provision of educational programs that better accommodate individual needs, ability, and aptitude," Cho said.

The ministry was seeking specific reforms and innovations in secondary school education, science and technology education and curriculum restructuring, he said.

Japan

U.S. 'Demands' for More Public Works Rejected

OW0608063092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Washington, Aug. 5 KYODO—The Japan-U.S. talks on reviewing their agreement for wider access by foreign firms into the Japanese construction market ended inconclusive Wednesday, with Japan rejecting additional U.S. demands, Japanese Government officials said.

The issue will be discussed again as early as September, the officials said.

At the two-day meeting, the U.S. side urged Japan to sharply expand the number of public works subject to special measures agreed upon last year in June.

Japan agreed to 34 public projects and would add six more in the future, including a new international airport in the Chubu (central Japan) region.

The Japanese side insisted that the measures are aimed at having foreign firms get accustomed to the bidding system and this has already been attained, the officials said.

Under the special measures, bidders are allowed to include overseas projects on their records and the period from official designation as bidders to the tender is extended.

Furthermore, Japan refused U.S. demands to facilitate imports of construction materials by having general contractors make purchase plans and also through easier regulations on joint and commissioned order taking.

Mitsubishi To Supply DRAM Chips to Motorola

OW0608103492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO—Mitsubishi Electric Corp. will supply 4-megabit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips to Motorola Inc. for sale under the U.S. company's brand name from autumn, Mitsubishi officials said Thursday.

Several tens of thousands of chips will be supplied monthly, the officials said, adding the Mitsubishi-made chips would be sold in Japan, primarily to companies in the Mitsubishi group.

One Mitsubishi official said the deal is partly intended to help Motorola raise its share in Japan's chip market as the United States has urged Japan to buy more foreign chips.

In June 1991, Japan and the U.S. inked a new five-year trade pact designed to boost the foreign share in Japan's semiconductor market.

But U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills said Tuesday a U.S. Government review of Japanese purchases of foreign chips found Japan lagged in efforts to improve market access for foreign semiconductors.

The U.S. has demanded foreign chip suppliers gain at least 20 percent of the Japanese chip market by the end of 1992, saying it is a binding target under the agreement. Japan has rejected the U.S. claim.

The foreign share stood at 14.6 percent in the first quarter this year, up from 14.4 percent in the last quarter of 1991, according to U.S. industry data.

Under a Japanese formula, Motorola's sales of Mitsubishi-made chips will be counted as foreign, but not under a U.S. formula used in calculating the share.

Russian Official: DPRK on Verge of Collapse

OW0608115992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Naha, Aug. 6 KYODO—Russian Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Poltoranin said Thursday that the regime of North Korean leader Kim Il-song is on the verge of collapse, adding the communist country is facing serious economic difficulties.

Poltoranin expressed his personal views on North Korea in a meeting with Masahide Ota, governor of Okinawa, Japan's southernmost prefecture, a prefectural official said.

The Russian deputy premier was also quoted as saying that unification of the divided Korean peninsula will come soon unless Japan pays several billion dollars the North Korean Government demands as compensation.

During ongoing negotiations on normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea, Pyongyang has demanded that Japan pay compensation for both its 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula and North Korea's postwar suffering.

Poltoranin added that if Tokyo pays compensation to North Korea, it will prove a shot in the arm for Pyongyang and help Kim prolong his administration.

Poltoranin, citing Russia's suspension of arms supply to Pyongyang, said that the Russian Government is doing all it can to realize the unification of North and South Korea, according to the official.

The former Soviet Union was the key arms supplier and backer of North Korea. Relations between North Korea and former Soviet Union states, however, have been reportedly at a low ebb after former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev established diplomatic ties with South Korea in 1990.

Poltoranin, who arrived in Tokyo on Monday for preparatory meetings with Japanese leaders before Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit in September, visited Okinawa to learn lessons of the 1972 return of the prefecture to Japan from the United States.

Subcontracting of Shipbuilding to Russia Suggested

OW0508153092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1455 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has suggested Russia do subcontract work for Japanese shipbuilders at its shipyards in Vladivostok, ministry officials said Wednesday. The suggestion was made in line with MITI's economic assistance for Russia to help the country convert its military-related industries into civil ones.

MITI plans to send a mission to Vladivostok in October to explore the possibilities of the proposal, the officials said. Experts from Japan's major shipbuilder, Ishikawajima-Harime Heavy Industries Co., will join the mission.

The sources said there are four more missions scheduled to be sent by the ministry to Russia from late August to October to assess the situation in the country and make suggestions for business. Those missions will include a visit by officials of MITI and the Japan Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers' Association to Moscow and St. Petersburg at the end of August. It will examine tank and military plane engine factories to see whether they can be rebuilt to manufacture machines such as small tractors. Another mission of 50 people from the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry is scheduled to go to Khabarovsk and Vladivostok in early September.

Miyazawa Discusses Emperor's Visit, Cambodia

OW0608115292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa won cautious support on Emperor Akihito's proposed visit to China from leaders of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) on Thursday, party officials said.

The Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the third-largest opposition party, urged the government to decline Beijing's invitation for an imperial visit on the 20th anniversary of normalized ties between the two countries, officials said.

SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe and DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi told Miyazawa in separate meetings they support the emperor's visit as long as it is welcomed by both sides.

Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Komeito, did not express an opinion on the controversial plan, officials said. However, Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa, who also attended the meeting with Miyazawa, told reporters the visit should take place in a quiet environment.

Tanabe, leader of the largest opposition party, urged Miyazawa to make a statement before parliament clearly acknowledging and apologizing for Japan's World War II aggression.

Miyazawa took note of the suggestion, the officials said.

The prime minister is under pressure from conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) legislators to postpone the visit, which they fear China may use to remind Japan of its wartime atrocities.

JCP Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa told Miyazawa he opposed the emperor's visit because of its political overtones. According to the postwar Constitution, the emperor is the symbol of the state and the unity of the people, and has no political power.

Miyazawa held separate meetings with the opposition leaders to discuss economic, diplomatic, and domestic policies.

On the expected dispatch of Japanese peacekeepers to Cambodia, Komeito Chief Ishida reportedly called on Miyazawa to proceed with caution.

Komeito served as a major LDP ally in winning approval of the peacekeeping bill earlier this summer in the opposition-dominated House of Councillors.

Miyazawa replied that the public must be satisfied that the principles embodied in the UN peacekeeping law are observed before dispatching personnel.

The bill stipulates that a ceasefire must be in place, and that the fighting parties must welcome Japan's participation. Although the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group has formally accepted a peace accord, it has so far rejected a plan to disarm, and has also launched sporadic attacks.

On the territorial dispute with Russia, Miyazawa said he believed Russian President Boris Yeltsin would not solidify proposals for a solution until the eve of his planned mid-September visit.

Japan is demanding recognition of sovereignty over four disputed islands off of Hokkaido seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

So far Russia has indicated it is prepared to return the two smaller islands, as stipulated in a 1956 joint agreement.

Miyazawa also said in the meetings that he hopes to come up with some measures to spur the domestic economy later this month.

The premier cited the possibility of government guarantees for fund-raising by local governments in order to invest in public works as one step that could be taken prior to hammering out a supplementary budget in the fall.

Miyazawa also won support from all party leaders except the JCP for the early introduction of a plan to reallocate seats in the House of Representatives during the autumn session of parliament.

The proposal calls for adding nine seats to more populous constituencies, and scrapping 10 seats in other areas to reduce an imbalance in the weight of each vote.

Second Fact-Finding Mission To Go to Cambodia

OW0608041892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO—Japan is to dispatch a second fact-finding mission to Cambodia on Tuesday to prepare for Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities, the top government spokesman said Thursday.

The 20-member mission, comprised of officers of the ground Self-Defense Force and government officials, will investigate what role the Japanese peacekeeping corps can play in infrastructure projects in Cambodia, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

An earlier mission that returned from Cambodia last month advised Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to prepare for a timely response to U.N. calls for Japanese peacekeeping personnel.

The United Nations is expected to request Japan to provide some 700 peacekeepers, mostly for road building and infrastructure projects and to serve as police officers.

The second mission will be led by Jiro Ogi, deputy chief of Japan's headquarters for implementing the newly enacted U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, which comes into effect Monday.

The mission is expected to meet with Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC), and Lt. Gen. John Sanderson, UNTAC's military chief, during its weeklong stay, Kato said.

The final itinerary has not been decided, he said.

Advance Land Purchase Said Needed for Banks

OW0508015192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—A senior Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official has urged the government to quickly implement land purchases of 4 trillion to 5 trillion yen for public works projects in advance to help out beleaguered banks.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said late Tuesday the hardships facing banks, if left unaddressed, would cause damage to the real economy.

One way to help them, he said, would be for the government to quickly carry out its proposed advance land purchases on a sufficiently large scale, which he said should amount to 4 trillion yen to 5 trillion yen worth, or enough to buy land for six months of public works projects.

The purchases should be mainly aimed at absorbing land held by banks, which are troubled by sluggish land transactions that are largely responsible for their swelling amount of bad loans, the official said.

The land-purchase scheme, intended to boost the static real estate sector and the economy as a whole, is expected to be the centerpiece of the government's economic stimulative package to be unveiled later this month.

The scheme calls for allowing local governments to issue bonds to purchase land for public use without specifying for what particular purpose. The central government would then buy up the bonds with money from the additional fiscal investment and loans program.

The MITI official said further slumps in land and stock prices will force Japan's three long-term credit banks to tumble into the red and halve the profits of major commercial banks in the current fiscal year ending next March 31.

The weakened financial health of the banks, he said, is behind their reluctance to lend, which is suffocating the entire economy.

Tsuneo Wakai, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, welcomed the MITI official's proposal.

"Land transactions are virtually at a standstill, impeding the flow of money in the economy. So I agree with the idea," he said.

Wakai, however, played down the estimation made by the MITI official of the banks' financial results for fiscal 1992.

"I have never heard that. I think he expressed a private view," the banker said.

'Official' Dismisses Buying Land From Banks

OW0608112492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO—A top official of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) Thursday brushed aside a proposal that the planned "advance" purchase of land for public works by local governments should focus on land held by financial institutions.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the land that local governments buy should be suitable for public works.

"We don't have in mind, for instance, a tract of land in a resort off the beaten track," he said.

The government plans to promote the purchase of land by local governments for future use, in advance of mapping out specific public works projects, as the centerpiece of its forthcoming fiscal stimulus package to provide a lift to the feeble economy.

A top-ranking official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) recently said the local governments should buy 4 to 5 trillion yen worth of land, and that the purchases should center on land held by financial institutions.

The MOF official also said there is no need for haste in the compilation of a supplementary budget.

He said there is no concern about any dearth of fiscal spending in the second half of the current fiscal year due to the front-loading of public works expenditures.

"The important thing is to give a clear blueprint of measures to boost the economy in the fiscal package," he said.

The package is due to be announced by the end of August.

North Korea

North-South Political Subcommittee Meets 5 Aug

SK0508134592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1305 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] The fourth members' contact of the Political Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks was held today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Our side's member gave a news conference after the contact. He said: At the contact, our side expressed the following positions as principles for adopting a supplementary agreement on the reconciliation provisions of the North-South agreement before the eighth North-South high-level talks. The first position is to show an intention to reach agreement in drafting the supplementary agreement; the second is to give precedence to the nation and the mutual agreements over anything else in drafting the supplementary agreement; and the third is to draft the supplementary agreement with a progressive attitude to ensure that it contributes to reconciliation and reunification.

At the contact, our side urged the South side to ponder our views and to participate in today's contact with a correct attitude and position. However, from the beginning, the South side said that the two sides have differing concepts on reunification. It also made the absurd remark that its position is to gradually achieve reunification step by step based on the recognition of the reality.

To this, our side said that the concept of reunification can be different only to those who do not want reunification, and to those who want reunification, its meaning cannot be different at all. Our side stressed that the theory presented by the South side on recognition of the reality is a theory of recognizing the two states and of perpetuating division and that the theory on gradual, step-by-step reunification is merely a maneuver designed to propagandize that the reunification, which is the nation's most urgent desire, is far away.

Following this, discussions of the content of the annexed agreement were held. However, the South side again insisted on the position of pursuing division and of depending on outside forces.

Our side proposed that to comprehensively suspend mutual slander and defamation, the North and the South should specify in the annexed agreement that no media organizations, regardless of whether government-supported or civilian, should slander and defame the other side by any means and method. However, the South side said that since civilian organizations cannot be controlled, this issue should be resolved in a step-by-step manner. His remarks were prompted by the South side's intent to continue slandering and defaming the other side if necessary even after an agreement is reached on prohibiting slander and defamation against each other.

Our side proposed that to prohibit mutual destruction and subversive acts, the North and the South should specify in the annexed agreement that the two sides will not join any act of a third country or its organization to take sanctions against or apply pressure on the other side. However, the South opposed this proposal to the end. This means that the South side recognizes the intention to destroy and overthrow the dialogue partner in collaboration with outside forces and shows that the South side is pursuing the antinational policy of relying on outside forces.

Our side also proposed that the North and the South specify in the annexed agreement that to turn the present armistice status into one of durable peace, the North and the South should make joint efforts. However, the South side unjustly attempted to act as if it were the party concerned which had concluded the armistice agreement.

In discussing the field of cooperation in the international arena of the annexed agreement, our side proposed to the South side to specify in the annexed agreement that both sides will cooperate with each other in both political and nonpolitical fields. However, the South side claimed that cooperation should be limited only to nonpolitical fields.

Our side proposed stipulating in the supplementary agreement that to promote cooperation in the international arena, the North and South abolish or revise the agreements and treaties which each had signed with third countries and which hinder the country's reunification and the nation's common interests. However, the South side resolutely opposed this proposal.

Our side asked the South side why it asked some third countries to abolish treaties which they had signed with us. Our side denounced this as grave fraudulence and a typical machination.

Consequently, no progress was made in today's contact because of the South side's position to rely on outside forces and its delaying tactics.

In concluding today's contact, our side denounced the South side for having insisted on unreasonable positions at every contact in violation of the North-South agreements and, thus, delaying the discussions to draft the supplementary agreement. Our side asked the South side to participate in the contact with sincerity.

The two sides agreed to hold the next members' contact, the fifth, on 19 August.

N-S, Japanese Women Delegates Meet 4 Aug

SK0408224392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 4 Aug 92

[Text] Panmunjom, August 4 (KCNA)—A working contact of women of the North and South was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom today to discuss matters related to the third seminar on "Peace in Asia and Role of Women" scheduled to be held in Pyongyang with the participation of women's delegates from the North and South of Korea and Japan.

Present at the contact on the North side were Yo Yon-ku, presidium member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and permanent member of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and two woman officials and on the South side were Yi U-Chong, former vice-chairwoman of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches, and two woman delegates.

At the contact, the North side said not only the women in the North and South but all the 70 million compatriots show great expectation and interest in the third women's seminar to be held in Pyongyang at a historic time when the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula have been adopted and effectuated between the North and the South and their implementation is on the order of the day.

The representatives of the women of the North and the South should successfully hold the third seminar in Pyongyang with all their enthusiasm and sincerity and discharge the heavy duty they have assumed before all the women in the North and South and the entire fellow countrymen, it stressed. And it put forward a proposal of the North side concerning the organisation of the seminar.

The sides had a discussion on the basis of the North side's proposal.

The sides agreed that the third seminar should be held in Pyongyang from September 1 to 6, that the members of the delegation should number 30 in all, including five delegates and five reporters each from the North and South of Korea and Japan and that the agenda items should be, firstly, great national unity and the role of women, secondly, Japanese imperialists' invasion and domination of Korea and postwar reparation and, thirdly, achievement of peace and the role of women and joint measures on the problem of "comfort women for the army" and the problem of the "Ulsa five-point treaty" should be additionally included in the agenda.

They also agreed that the representatives from the North and the South and Japan should discuss and decide upon in Pyongyang the time-table of stay and inspection and other matters should follow the usage.

Kim Yong-nam Meets With Iranian President

SK0508121392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Aug 92

[Text] On 2 August, Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani received Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, who was visiting this country. On this occasion, the foreign minister conveyed to President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The president deeply appreciated this and asked the foreign minister to covey his sincere, warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on this occasion were the delegation led by the foreign minister, our country's charge d'affaires ad interim in Iran, the Iranian foreign minister, the chief presidential secretary, and the vice foreign minister.

Ends Visit to Iran

SK0508125792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 4 Aug 92

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, left Tehran on 3 August after visiting Iran. He was seen off at the airport by 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, the Iranian ambassador to our country, and other figures concerned. Our country's charge d'affaires to Iran and embassy officials were present at the airport.

Prior to departure, the foreign minister held an interview with Iranian central radio and television broadcasting reporters.

On 2 August, the foreign minister paid a courtesy call on the speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly and the minister of defense and armed forces logistics.

Russian Paper Views Nuclear Issue in Koreas

SK0508053192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—The Russian paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA July 29 carried a commentary titled "Nuclear Security in Korea and Interests of Russia".

Pointing out that nuclear non-proliferation stands out as a most urgent matter in the international attairs, as an acute problem on the Korean peninsula in particular, the paper introduced the DPRK's peaceful nuclear policy and efforts to put it into practice.

It recalled that although some countries are raising a hue and cry over "development of nuclear weapons" by the DPRK, it is honestly fulfilling its obligations, undergoing irregular inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency under the Nuclear Safeguards Accord it signed with the IAEA [International Atomic Energy

Agency]. The United States has brought forward the nuclear problem out of spite and as a part of its political offensive to put pressure on the DPRK, the paper added.

It recalled that Russia maintained in the past that the nuclear threat in the Far East was coming from South Korea which had been turned into a nuclear forward base of the United States.

Libyan TV Cited on Nuclear Inspection of Bases

SK0508102492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—Foreign media urged an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea.

The Madagascan paper BASY VAVA July 24 noted that the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] verified through its inspection that North Korea is using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Now that the IAEA's inspection of North Korea has been carried out, the South Korean authorities must accept an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea as they promised, the paper demanded.

The Togolese News Agency said the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is a decisive factor in the successful implementation of the inter-Korean agreement.

What is urgent in the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is to make the U.S. and the South Korean authorities accept an overall inspection of all nuclear weapons and military bases in South Korea, the news agency added.

Libyan television July 22 said that at the North-South working-level talks for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the North side was justified in demanding an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea.

Japan-Korea Friendship Group Holds Demonstration

SK0408053692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 4 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA)—The Japan-Korea friendship visiting group held a demonstration march supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Kaesong, the city adjacent to the demarcation line, on August 3.

The south gate crossroad in Kaesong was filled with the working people, youth and students in the city who came out, carrying such slogans as "Support to the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo!", "Long live friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan!" and "Korea is one!"

The working people in the city warmly welcomed the members of the Japan-Korea friendship visiting group headed by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, when they arrived at the south gate crossroad.

The march was joined by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Hong Ae-hui, vice-chairwoman of the Kaesong Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Prior to the march, Akira Iwai said the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can be achieved only when the U.S. troops get out of South Korea at an early date, taking along all their weapons including nuclear weapons. The peaceful reunification of Korea will contribute to the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and to security and peace in East Asia and the rest of the world, he added.

The members of the visiting group marched vigorously toward the city square, carrying placards reading "support to the reunification of Korea through confederacy!" and "Long live friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Japan and Korea!" and sloganboards "Support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea!" and "Let us turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone!"

The march fully demonstrated the firm solidarity and will of the members of the visiting group to support the Korean people's just cause of reunifying the country divided by outside forces at an early date.

Meanwhile, the members of the visiting group saw the Koryo Museum and historical relics in the city and visited Panmunjom.

Holds Solidarity Meeting

SK0508054892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—The Japan-Korea Friendship visiting group headed by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, on a visit to Korea, held a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people here on August 4.

Addressing the meeting, Akira Iwai said that the working people of Japan support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This is because the reunification of Korea is the desire of the Korean people and, at the same time, it will greatly contribute to peace in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world, he stressed.

Charging that the United States is putting the brake on the reunification of Korea, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear weapons" of the DPRK, the speaker voiced support to the proposition of the DPRK that an inspection of the nuclear bases of the U.S. forces present in South Korea be also made.

The Japan-Korea talks for the normalisation of diplomatic relations must begin first of all with an apology and compensation of the Japanese side for the losses and sufferings brought by the colonial policy of Japan to the Korean people in the past, he said, and stressed that the Japanese Government must take a sincere attitude toward the normalisation of diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea at an early date.

Deputy head of the visiting group Hideyoshi Hirose said he was deeply moved by the amazing achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and build the peculiar socialism of Korean style under the banner of the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song.

Touching on the issue of normalising diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea, he said the Japanese people desire friendship with the Korean people and wish that the normalisation of diplomatic relations would be realized at an early date.

The Japanese Government must sincerely and openheartedly repent of the colonial domination of Korea and the immeasurable crimes inflicted upon the Korean people in the past and, apologize and properly compensate particularly for the problem of the "comfort girls for the Japanese army", the speaker said.

He vowed to make all efforts to realise the normalisation of diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea, promote the economic and cultural exchange between them and develop Japan-Korea friendship.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries, spoke next.

He expressed the belief that they would conduct brisk activities in various places of Japan to develop friendly relations between the peopies of the two countries and support the cause of Korea's reunification.

An appeal of the visiting group was published at the meeting.

The appeal says the July 4 North-South joint statement which confirmed the three principles of national reunification has won support and high appreciation from the the world people including the Japanese.

Pointing out that the negotiation between Japan and Korea over the normalisation of diplomatic relations has seen no progress owing to the wrong stance of the Japanese Government, it stresses: We will demand of the Japanese Government authorities an early normalisation of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations and briskly conduct the movement to make them sincerely apologize to the DPRK and discharge their responsibility for compensation.

Referring to the issue of nuclear inspection between the North and the South, it expresses support to the argument of the DPRK that an inspection of the U.S. forces' nuclear bases in South Korea must also be included.

It demands that the South Korean authorities rescind the "National Security Law" and refrain from hampering the holding of the August 15 pan-national rally in accordance with the spirit of the North-South agreement.

Meets With Yon Hyong-muk

SK0408110892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 4 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk today met and had a friendly talk with leading members of the Japan-Korea friendship visiting group headed by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion was O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Japanese Legal Associations on 'Comfort Girls'

SK0308154192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, August 1 (KNS-KCNA)—A forum on postwar disposal by Japan was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Human Rights Committee of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.

Addressing the forum, Saburo Abe, chairman of the Federation, said that results of investigation into the problem of "comfort girls for the army" made public by the Japanese Government are a far cry to the clarification of truth.

Unless sufferings of the victims and the truth are clarified, adequate apology and compensation are unthinkable, he stated, and said: The Japan Federation of Bar Associations should play a decisive role in clarifying the truth.

Keynote speeches were made on the subjects "On the Sufferings of Victims" and "On Compensation", which were followed by speeches of Hiroshi Tanaka, a professor of Aichi Prefectural University, and Koji Abe, a lecturer of Toyama International University.

Recalling that the Japanese Government has been evasive over the matter of postwar disposal, the speakers declared that the reaction of Japan could never be tolerated in view of international law, justice and humanitarianism.

'Staunch Revolutionary Spirit' Importance Noted

SK0308103492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Aug 92

["NODONG SINMUN on Accomplishing Socialist Cause by Maintaining Staunch Revolutionary Spirit"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a by-lined article headlined "To Carry Forward Staunch Revolutionary Spirit Is Firm Guarantee for Accomplishment of Socialist Cause".

It says: The socialist banner is fluttering high in Korea today because our people accept the party's determination to make the revolution to the end as a vital demand and are firmly defending the socialist cause.

The article says in the first part that to firmly maintain the fighting spirit of making the revolution to the end is an essential requirement for defending and brilliantly carrying forward to accomplishment the socialism of our own style.

Maintaining the spirit of making the revolution to the end is an important work to realize the noble ideal of socialism on all accounts and the life line that guarantees the destiny and prospect of socialism, the article stresses, and goes on:

To maintain this spirit will strengthen the driving force of socialism and thereby firmly guarantee the victorious advance of socialism. This spirit is an ideological and spiritual force to firmly carry forward the lifeblood of socialism and a powerful ideological weapon with which to smash the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and reactionaries and defend the socialist cause.

The struggle for socialism is accompanied by a fierce struggle to repulse the ceaseless challenge and obstructions of the imperialists and class enemies, and the anti-imperialist struggle continues till the final victory of the communist cause.

We must traverse the long revolutionary road to the end to accomplish the noble cause of justice at any cost. This is the way to defend socialism and the dignity and honor of the nation to the end, the way to win final victory.

In the second part the article says the high revolutionary spirit of our people to make the revolution to the end under the leadership of the party is an important factor in advancing the cause of socialism of our own style.

The article says:

The might of the fighting spirit of our people determined to make the revolution to the end is manifested in firmly defending the party and the leader and strengthening the singlehearted unity of the party and the people and displayed in achieving the great victory of the revolution and construction. And it is also expressed in firmly defending the gains of socialism.

What is most important in defending and carrying forward to completion the cause of socialism is to firmly safeguard the leader who blazed the trail of revolution. The leader is the eternal centre of unity and his ideology is the guiding banner. Only when the centre is defended and the guiding banner is followed is it possible to prevent the split of the popular masses and successfully hew out the road of socialism.

Today the Korean people are not wavering in the least in face of all obstructive moves by imperialists, but are displaying their indomitable stamina in realising the party's grand plan of socialist construction, upholding the slogan "When the Party Is Determined We Can Do Anything".

They are highly proud of and self-confident in their gains of revolution and are steadfastly defending them, not taken by any sermon or honeyed words of imperialists who are resorting to crafty moves to sling mud at and impair socialism.

Saying that the staunch revolutionary spirit is now gaining momentum all over the country, the article stresses in the third part that it is a precious fruition of the wise leadership of our party which has the revolutionary will to accomplish the cause of socialism .

What is important in the guidance of our party in leading the people to have the resolute revolutionary spirit is that it put forward the unique policies of carrying forward the revolutionary spirit and has consistently implemented them and ensured that chuche was firmly established in ideology, the article says.

It stresses in conclusion:

Our party's revolutionary will to make revolution to the last and its wise guidance are the source of the inexhaustible, indomitable revolutionary spirit of our people.

As our great party stands firmly in the van, our people's indomitable revolutionary spirit is becoming an unwavering, invincible spirit and our socialism has an eternal vitality.

Daily on National Reunification Struggle

SK0508145792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 1 Aug 92

[NODONG SINMUN 1 August editorial: "Let the Whole Nation Unite To Vigorously Launch the National Struggle for Reunification in the Nineties"]

[Text] One year has passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the line and policy of great national unity in his dialogue entitled, "Let Us Achieve Our Nation's Great Unity," with the responsible functionaries of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] and members of the North side's headquarters for the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon].

Through the reunification movement of the fellow countrymen at home and abroad and great changes and results achieved in the country's road for peace and reunification, our people during the past year once again deeply experienced the justness and enormous vitality of the line and policy of great national unity elucidated in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historical work. On the occasion of 15 August 1991, when the second pan-national rally was at hand, the atmosphere for national harmony, unity, and aspiration for reunification in the North, South, and overseas became heightened. At this time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work was published. It is a momentously significant, programmatic document for strengthening the main force of reunification by achieving great national unity in the entire nation. It is aimed at reunification and realizing ahead of schedule reunification in the nineties through the overwhelming superiority of the patriotic forces for reunification.

Based on the sagacious formulation of the reunification issue and national issue, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated in his work the reciprocal relations between the fatherland's reunification and great national unity. He gave scientific explanations on theoretical and practical issues for achieving great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The issue of reunifying the fatherland in an independent and peaceful way cannot be considered without our nation's great unity. Great national unity is a fundamental precondition for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and is formed by its essential content. What is important firstly, secondly, and thirdly in realizing the cause of the fatherland's reunification is achieving our nation's great unity.

The ideology on great national unity elucidated by the great leader regards the true principle and independent stance and attitude of the chuche philosophy as the nation's life. This chuche philosophy shows that one can be victorious in any movement when chuche is strengthened and when the role of chuche is enhanced. The ideology on great national unity is also a just ideology based on the chuche-type outlook on the nation that the nation's independent stance and attitude should be advocated and realized by the entire nation's unity and that the nation's common prosperity should be achieved.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the main force of the fatherland's reunification is all the Korean people and that the might of the main force is nothing but the might of unity. He continued to say that the Korean people should unite as one to fulfill their responsibility and role as masters of the fatherland's reunification, thus strengthening the main force of reunification. He revealed that right here lies the decisive guarantee for the fatherland's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also said that in essence, the nation's issue is an issue of advocating and realizing the nation's independent stance and attitude. He said that our nation, which is a homogeneous nation, is very patriotic and is a nation with a high spirit of independence. He continued to say that under the banner of great national unity, all the Korean people should firmly unite based on love of the fatherland and national independent spirit so that the fatherland's reunification can be achieved. He elucidated that even after the fatherland's reunification, an ideal society for the people should be built and the all the people in this land should be able to enjoy endless happiness in conformity with the strength of the entire nation's cohesion and unity.

To reunify the fatherland, great national unity must be achieved. This is a brilliant summation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, achievements, and lofty experiences in which he put the nation's interest in the forefront and led the revolution and construction along the one road of victory in accordance with the people's united strength.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period for the fatherland's liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the anti-Japanese united national front movement. In this process he provided a tradition for national unity. In the struggle for constructing a new society after liberation, the great leader gave priority to great national unity and created a new democratic fatherland in this land by making a specific contribution to its founding work in accordance with the specific circumstances and conditions of the people's own strength, knowledge, and property. Thus he created a new democratic fatherland in this land. He also magnificently built a socialist society centered on the popular masses.

Through the convening of the historical April 1948 joint South-North conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created a precious teaching in the struggle for the fatherland's reunification that even though there are differences in ideology, ideas, political opinions, and religion, anyone can unite in the struggle for the nation's joint cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained that if the entire nation achieves harmony and unites as one by making the best of this tradition and experiences in national unity, this will become the fatherland's reunification for which we hope to achieve.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song profoundly explained the reciprocal relations between the fatherland's reunification and great national unity. He also taught that the reason we are calling for realizing the fatherland's reunification by establishing a confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems, and two governments is to fulfill true national harmony and reunification. Truly the ideology and line of great national unity presented in his work is a banner of patriotism and general principles of the nation's unity and reunification. This can be presented only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is a peerless patriot and sun of the nation. From the early days he advanced along the road of revolution, saved the fate of the country and nation, and devoted his life to

achieving the nation's prosperity. Embodied here is the great leader's warm love and endlessly vast capacity to justly advance all members of our nation to reunification. Here, also, is the overwhelmingly firm determination to achieve ahead of schedule the nation's desire by strengthening the main force of reunification.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly explained the fundamental principle and ways which must be firmly followed in realizing great national unity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded subordinating everything to the cause of the fatherland's reunification by putting the nation's common interest in the forefront. This is a fundamental principle for the fellow countrymen of various strata in the North, South, and overseas to achieve great national unity by transcending differences in ideology, system, and religion.

To achieve great national unity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also elucidated the need to carry out many contacts and exchanges among the fellow countrymen of the North, South, and overseas; to actively develope dialogues; to strengthen national solidarity in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification; and to realize an organized league of all political parties and organizations of the North, South, and overseas and of fellow countrymen from all social strata struggling for reunification.

The principle and method to achieve great national unity elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become a guiding struggle principle to firmly adhere to strengthening the main force of the fatherland's reunification and to fulfilling it to the end by promoting the entire nation's unity.

Truly the historical work by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, "Let Us Achieve Our Nation's Great Unity," is a classic document newly systemizing and synthesizing the ideology and theory on great national unity based on the chuche idea. It is a programmatic document vigorously encouraging and promoting the entire nation in the national struggle for reunification in the nineties.

Whether viewed from the essential substance of the national issue and the fatherland's reunification issue, or from the tradition and experiences of national unity and aspiration for unity and reunification of the whole nation, the line and policy of great national unity elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work is the most just and practical patriotic line. This is the most fair and just method for national unity and reunification for anyone who wants to achieve reunification to accept.

The broad range of fellow countrymen of the North, South, and overseas who are embracing with emotion and excitement the line and policy of great national unity presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are overflowing with the firm faith and optimism to achieve the fatherland's reunification. Thus they are vigorously launching the struggle to realize it.

Our nation successfully held the second pan-national rally and the 15 August grand festival. Also, in the struggle for the fatherland's reunification, a vigorous struggle to strengthen national solidarity and an organizational league was carried out, thus brilliantly decorating the nation's history of the reunification movement. Therefore, the chuche strength of our nation for the fatherland's reunification is being strengthened beyond imagination in the North, South, and overseas.

Because of our party and the Republic's government's positive activities to resolve the issue of the country's peace and reunification through North-South dialogue, the momentous event of the adoption and effectuation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and South and the Joint Statement on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula was realized. This is a result of the single nation and a victory of national ideology.

Promoting great national unity is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. To reconcile with each other and achieve reunification, the North and South must transcend differences in ideas, ideology, and systems at any rate and achieve great national unity. If they reject each other and consider the other to be heretical simply because of differing ideas and ideology, this will only result in utter national division.

The basic principle that must be followed to achieve great national unity, a principle that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented, has paved the way for workers, peasants, intellectuals, and even those who committed crimes against the country and the nation to be united to form independent forces for national reunification. All the Korean people, whether they are in the North, South, or overseas and whether they have a past or not, must be strongly united based on a love for the fatherland and the spirit of national independence to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the nation's common cause.

For compatriots in the North and South and abroad to frequently have contacts and visit each other, to positively develop dialogue, and, thus, to achieve great national unity, they must, first of all, remove the wall of division and various political and legal obstacles. We have already advanced a proposal for the North and South to tear down the wall of division, to freely visit each other, and to totally open themselves up and have made every effort to implement this proposal. The problem is that the South Korean authorities have turned a blind eye to this proposal. To comply with the nation's common aspirations and demands, the South Korean authorities must tear down the concrete wall of division, clear up misunderstanding and assuage mistrust, abolish the National Security Law, and immediately release the visitors to the North and all the other patriotic people who aspire for reunification. In this way, they must embark on the road toward broad-based dialogue and multifaceted cooperation and exchange. They must also make every effort to ensure that the

North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration be satisfactorily implemented without being reduced to useless scraps of paper. In this way, they must fulfill their heavy responsibility and duty before the nation. Great national unity is consolidated not in words; it is consolidated when people pool their wisdom and strength to take united action in the struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

All the political parties, organizations, and people from all social strata in the North and South and abroad must support and encourage each other and take common steps in the struggle for the fatherland's reunification. The Korean compatriots at home and abroad must positively wage various joint struggles to strengthen pan-national solidarity, isolate and weaken antireunification forces that block the fatherland's reunification, and crush their divisionist maneuvers. They must also wage a pan-national struggle to remove the U.S. forces and weapons of mass murder from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. For all the compatriots who have the single desire for reunification and patriotism to be organizationally united to form a single rank is an important requirement for achieving solid national unity and guaranteeing united action in the struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

Pomminnyon has a heavy mission and responsibility for achieving pan-national unity. Pomminnyon must positively carry out various activities to expand and strengthen the compatriots' ranks and hasten the fatherland's reunification. The North side's Pomminnyon headquarters and Pomminnyon's overseas headquarters are strongly composed of representatives of various social strata and are conducting the broad-based, organized, and pan-national movement for the fatherland's reunification. To comply with the entire nation's will and desire, Pomminnyon will hold the third pan-national rally and the second grand youth and student reunification festival as a grand national festival, thus vigorously displaying the might of great national unity and opening a new phase in our nation's movement for reunification.

Our nation's spirit for reunification is growing stronger than ever. All the fellow countrymen in the North and South and abroad, resolved to achieve the fatherland's reunification in the nineties at all costs, are vigorously conducting the movement for reunification. No force can crush our people's will to achieve the fatherland or block the entire nation's grand reunification march under the banner of great national unity.

Many difficulties and obstacles are still ahead of the fatherland's reunification. However, prospects for the fatherland's reunification are bright and firm. Let us all rise in the pan-national struggle to achieve reunification in the nineties by upholding the programmatic guideline on achieving the fatherland's reunification based on great national unity, a guideline presented by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the great lodestar for the fatherland's reunification.

Maximum Use of Power Generation Urged

SK0308120092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0014 GMT 29 Jul 92

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July editorial: "Let Us Utilize to the Utmost the Existing Capacity of Power Generation"]

[Text] The electric power sector is the leading sector in the people's economy. Only when we make efforts for and give priority to the power industry can we normalize production at high level in all sectors of the national economy and can we satisfactorily meet the rapidly increasing demand for electric power.

To give priority to the power industry, we not only need to build many power stations but also maximize the capacity of the existing power generation in order to increase power production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The power industry sector should repair power stations and equipment in order maximize their capacity, and it should strengthen the power bases by accelerating the construction of large power stations.

Increasing electric power production by maximizing the existing power capacity means that we must repair and reinforce power stations and their facilities and utilize them effectively.

As a result of the thorough implementation of our party's chuche-oriented policy of building power bases, large, medium, and small power stations are being built all over our country.

The generating capacity of power stations, which combine hydroelectric and thermal power, is enormous.

When we operate the power stations at full capacity and normalize production at a higher level, we can meet the rapidly increasing demand of the people's economy satisfactorily.

Therefore, it is important for the functionaries and the working people in the power industry and other related sectors to make sure that power stations and facilities are properly repaired and reinforced and to plan thoroughly for their effective utilization.

Upholding the party's militant call, functionaries and working people in all sectors of the people's economy are now vigorously waging the struggle of loyalty to normalize production at higher level.

More electricity is needed not only for major construction projects but also wherever production and construction battles are being fought. Only when we have more electric power and supply it properly can we make greater innovations in transportation, transport, and industry. Moreover, proper pumping facilities for irrigation can create favorable conditions in agriculture.

Cherishing a deep feeling of responsibility, functionaries and the working people in the power industry should

operate power generation facilities at full capacity in order to normalize production at higher level. To this end, they should first manage facilities properly, a basic weapon in producing electric power.

Power generating facilities are basic in producing electric power. In addition, our people turned them into important assets by more highly displaying their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Only when power stations and facilities are kept up all of the time can their capacity be utilized to the utmost and can the electric power production be normalized at a higher level. In addition, all facilities should be managed properly in order to prevent accidents and prolong their durability. In order to manage facilities well and operate them at full capacity, fast and excellent repair and maintenance of the facilities should be done as demanded by the party.

Power stations should have a plan for making large, medium, and small repairs at the electric power facilities and should use stern discipline for implementing it. They will be able to keep spare parts on hand with proper organization, and they should do repair and maintenance work efficiently and quickly.

It is important to enhance the role of the facility operators and repairmen. The operators are the masters of facilities who are directly in charge of them. Operators, who operate the facilities, should take good care of the facilities to utilize the capacity of the facilities to the utmost.

Power stations should have operators and repairmen in place and should let them thoroughly observe the technical regulations and the standard operating procedure. Operators and repairmen should constantly improve the level of their technical skill to be well versed in the power facilities and should skillfully handle or repair them.

Power stations should establish technical managerial regulations and standard operating procedures on the facilities in conformity with the demands of the developing realities and should properly carry out the control work to strictly observe operators and repairmen.

To improve power generation facilities with modern technology is an important method to increase electric power production.

Hydroelectric power stations should continuously enhance the efficiency of [word indistinct] and generators by mobilizing the masses' strength and wisdom. Thermal power stations also should enhance the efficiency of boilers and electric turbines and intensify the technological reform work to minimize the loss of thermal energy.

To supply enough fuel and water to power stations and to manage them well is an important demand for increasing electric power production at the existing power stations.

The power industry sector and other sectors concerned should, first of all, take thorough measures to smoothly supply coal and water. The coal industry and railroad transportion shoulder heavy responsibility for the timely production and supply of the fuel necessary for operating power stations.

Functionaries and the working people in the coal industry should vigorously carry out the struggle for increasing coal production, being aware that operating the thermal power stations at full capacity totally depends on a smooth coal supply.

The coal industry should thoroughly take measures for production during the upcoming rainy season and should extract more coal to send to the power stations [words indistinct].

The railroad transportion sector should plan and coordinate the intensive transport organizational work and transport the coal extracted by miners to thermal power stations in a timely manner, so that the thermal power stations can produce electric power with enough coal reserves always.

Power stations should intensify the struggle for conserving precious coal and electricity, as well. Water in reservoirs is the basic source of electric power produced by hydroelectric power stations.

Hydroelectric power stations should do proper maintenance to prevent water leakage from various power station structures, including waterways. Also, they should build water-catching facilities for urban areas by making embankments on the outskirts of the stations and at all headsprings to catch more water to send to reservoirs.

Thermal power stations also should take thorough measures for securing water. To increase electric power production by enhancing the existing generating capacity to the utmost totally depends on the role of functionaries in this sector. Only when the functionaries do the organizational work and combat supervision well can we smoothly carry out the tasks, such as facilities management and fuel and water supply, in operating the power generation facilities at full capacity.

Being aware of the importance of their duties, all functionaries of the Power Industry Committee and of the power stations under the committee should plan and coordinate in detail production organization and supervision, such as planning, fuel supply, labor arrangement, and facilities management, in conformity with the demands of the developing realities.

The functionaries should go to the actual power station sites at work to comprehend the actual conditions, take necessary measures, and solve problems, if any. They should lead the masses by personal examples, so that the power generation facilities can be utilized to the best of their capacity under any conditions.

Power station party organizations should effectively carry out the work of explaining to the party members and working people the significance and importance of increasing electric power in making rapid progress in

socialist economic construction by conducting the battle of loyalty. Especially, party organizations should lead the functionaries well so that they can ambitiously conduct combat organization and supervision with high revolutionary spirit and combat strength.

All functionaries and working people in the power industry sector should operate the power stations at full capacity and normalize the production at a high level, upholding the party's intent to constantly increase electric power production. By so doing, they should truly contribute to fulfilling this year's plan.

South Korea

Russia Gives 'Top Priority' to ROK Relations

SK0608071292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)—Russian Ambassador to South Korea Aleksandr Panov said Thursday [6 August] that Moscow was giving top priority to improving relations with Seoul in its policy toward the Korean peninsula.

Panov told Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, he was confident Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Seoul in September would be a pivotal contribution to enhancement of bilateral relations.

Relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union were hampered by ideological differences, but Russia would seek relations with Seoul based on mutual respect, he said.

The ambassador, who has just taken up his post in Seoul, was paying a courtesy call on Kim.

President Yeltsin will do his utmost to bury the hatchet between the two countries and bring a phenomenal development in bilateral relations, the ambassador told Kim.

In particular, Russia is tremendously interested in Korea's economic development, Panov said, noting that Russia was moving to a market economy and would never return to the past.

Kim said he supported Russia under Yeltsin's leadership for its ambitious politico-economic reforms and praised the country for moving toward democracy and a market economy.

Official Comments on Focus Lens Exercise

SK0608042792 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Aug 92 p 2

[Text] A high-ranking government official said that the Focus Lens military exercise scheduled to take place from 19 August is not a field training exercise (FTX) in which a military unit is actually mobilized, but is a command post exercise (CPX). He also said that no military troops from abroad will participate.

This official who is well informed in diplomatic and defense affairs pointed out that in past Focus Lens exercises, command posts beyond the army division level had participated, but in this year's exercise only army corps will participate. He said that even though North Korea is well aware of this, it continues criticism of the South. It also expresses concern that the Team Spirit exercise might be resumed. It is known that Patriot missiles, the airborne warning and control system (AWACS), and stealth fighters will be mobilized in this exercise. He pointed out that regardless of this exercise, these up-to-date weapons are being introduced to establish an air defense network to keep away North Korean Scud missiles. He emphasized that this is not to strengthen training.

He also revealed that as soon as the ROK-U.S. agreement on protecting military patent secrets (PSA), which is currently unsettled in the ROK's National Assembly, is ratified and effectuated, the United States will provide satellite information for military use to the ROK so that it can establish its air defense network which is related to the global defense plan on attack of local areas (GPALS). He hinted that the ROK is planning to link the U.S. satellite surveillance network with the Patriot missile base.

He said that the government was hesitant about introducing the Patriot missile in the past because it is too expensive. He also said that if fired, its fragments might inflict damage on the capital area due to the ROK's geographical characteristic of being small from one end to the other. He pointed out that the ROK concluded that it is inevitable to supplement these up-to-date defense weapons because North Korea is mass producing scud missiles; gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops is taking place; and strategic nuclear weapons from the ROK has been withdrawn. He also said that the Patriot missile the ROK is planning to introduce is the second phase missile (PACII) which is considerably better than the first phase missile (PACI) used during the Gulf war. He said that this will be able to display considerable might in the ROK regardless of its geological characteristics.

Students Attempt Demonstration at U.S. Embassy

SK0508131992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1210 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] About 200 university students gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy this afternoon and attempted to stage a demonstration. However, police forced them to disperse.

These students, who belong to the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils, claimed that U.S. troops are blocking national reunification and should immediately withdraw in the wake of the 15 August national liberation anniversary.

The police took 83 students to police headquarters for questioning.

Students Hold Anti-U.S. Demonstration in Mokpo

SK0608094692 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 92 p 23

[Reporter Kim Chong-ku from Mokpo]

[Text] About 1,000 university students who belong to the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] came to Mokpo by train on 24 July in connection with the pan-national rally. At about 1750 on 5 August, they occupied roads in front of the Mokpo Railway Station and staged demonstrations for more than 2 hours, shouting slogans on "withdrawal of U.S. troops" and so forth.

The area around the Mokpo Railway Station was known to be "the venue for welcoming the vanguard of reunification" over which Chondaehyop's Mokpo district chapter is taking charge. Thus, the police attempted to block this area and a rally from its source. However, there were no clashes between the police and students.

DLP, DP Clash Over Assembly Committees

SK0608012892 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 92 p 2

[Text] There was a brief clash between the ruling and opposition camps at the National Assembly yesterday, the first since the inauguration of the 14th National Assembly on June 29.

The ruling camp decided to have a go at forming standing committees so that it can act on a government law bill providing for the postponement of local elections until 1995.

The elections of mayors and provincial governors were supposed to be held by the end of June under the present law. However, President No Tae-u, who is also the president of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], unilaterally decided to put off the elections, citing serious damage to the nation which was likely to accompany them if pushed through.

Besides the March elections of lawmakers, a presidential election is in store for December. If the two rounds of local elections had been held, the nation would have had four general elections this year, which the ruling camp said are too many.

Being pressed by the opposition camp to hold the two local elections no later than December, the ruling camp has to back President No's decision legally by revising the present law.

With the presidential elections in mind, the opposition Democratic Party [DP] led by Kim Tae-chung is all out to spot-light the fact that President No himself violated the law by putting off the elections without legal backing. This, the party believes, is a good capital to be taken advantage of for its election campaign.

However, the DLP led by Kim Yong-sam has to get the stigma off its back as soon as possible so that it can set out on the election campaign unburdened.

Because of the presidential campaign strategy of the two parties, the National Assembly has remained crippled since its inauguration on June 29.

The ruling party came to the conclusion that it had better to cut the knot of the issue of local election postponement even at the expense of public criticism on the grounds that the opposition camp will keep the issue boiling until the presidential election [sentence as published].

Thus, the ruling DLP decided to have a go yesterday only to be blocked by the diehard DP lawmakers, who were ordered to stay put at the National Assembly to physically prevent ruling DLP lawmakers from taking the floor.

Even Speaker Pak Chun-kyu was surrounded by a dozen DP lawmakers so that he could not leave his office for the main chamber of the National Assembly to form standing committees. Ruling camp lawmakers were there ready to form standing committees by electing their chairmen.

There were hot verbal attacks between Speaker Pak and DP lawmakers. Opposition lawmakers said, "You cannot move out of this room unless you make a promise not to take action to form standing committees in the absence of the opposition lawmakers." Speaker Pak retorted in an angry voice, "It is an inviolable right protected by the Constitution for the speaker to take his seat in the main chamber."

Then the speaker spit out, "There was some assurance from DP leader Kim Tae-chung—"

During the crossfire, Rep. Kim Sang-hyon of the DP took issue with the deferment of the local elections in violation of the existing laws. Speaker Pak said it is not him but President No who violated the law.

After a brief talk with DLP co-chairman Kim Chong-pil in the adjacent room, the speaker declared the morning session would be adjourned until 2 p.m.

Then Speaker Pak was closely followed by opposition lawmakers who said they could not lower their guard. All this while, Vice Speaker Hwang Nak-chu, who is also a DLP member, was closely watched by the opposition lawmakers because he could preside over a plenary session to take the step to make the deferment of local elections legal. As he was so closely followed by DP lawmakers, he at last implored them to leave him free by saying, "As you know I have spent most of my political life as an opposition lawmaker, so I can understand you. I wear that I would not take any snappy floor action by outsmarting you. Please vacate my room."

If there is no compromise between the rival camps, a bodily clash is certain to take place. The rival camps are racking their brains over how best they can pass this

political bottleneck less criticized by the people and the media at this time when the presidential election date is not very far away.

Amidst the tense standoff, the splinter United People's Party led by Chong Chu-yong took the attitude of keeping a certain distance. Chong went down to a town in Chollanam-to to take part in the inauguration of a party chapter there.

On top of this, the party ran a high-priced advertisement in a local daily, attacking the two Kims. In the advertisement, the party portrayed the two Kims as professional politicians who put their personal ambition for power ahead of the national interest. The two are most responsible for the current unproductive politics of the nation to say nothing of the current political stalemate, it said.

No doubt, the two Kims did much in their struggle for the restoration of democracy in the past. But their political behavior is criticized for an apparent attitude of demanding their share in return for their past shining struggle, political observers said. They then asked when the nation will free itself from the political grip of the two.

Exclusion From Meeting Upsets UPP Leader

SK0608063192 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Aug 92 p 5

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] United People's Party [UPP] Representative Chong Chu-yong said on 4 August: "Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], promised that he will not railroad the bill on the local autonomy law. I believe that he will not do such a thing." He clearly stated that this is not a precondition for normalizing the National Assembly.

Representative Chong said in his regular news conference at Kwanghwamun party headquarters: "This was not announced after the 21 July representative meeting between the DLP and the UPP, but it was an already agreed upon matter between us. Since there are many DLP lawmakers, they will pass this law through normal channels by majority rule. When this is carried out, we will abide by the National Assembly law." Thus, the UPP shows an attitude of accepting the bill if it is passed.

Representative Chong was very dissatisfied over the fact that Kim Tae-chung, representative of the Democratic Party [DP], proposed on 4 August to hold a joint meeting with No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam, while excluding him. He severely criticized the development saying: "The two Kims say they are top professional politicians but it seems that they have outwitted themselves." He anticipated, however, that the representative meeting between the DLP and UPP can be carried out again.

People within the UPP party including Kim Chong-nam, chief of general affairs, are saying this is impractical: "It is extremely unclear whether the DLP-UPP talks can be carried out again considering the current political situation."

Premier Urges Cabinet To Restore Confidence

SK0608101092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Chong Won-sik ordered the construction minister and other relevant cabinet members Thursday [6 August] to make sure there was no repeat of last week's collapses of the new Haengju Bridge and the Changson Bridge.

The two collapses might arouse social unrest and cause the public to lose confidence in the government, he told a cabinet meeting.

Led by the Construction Ministry, all relevant agencies should take comprehensive measures regarding the awarding, planning, supervision, auditing and managing of construction projects, Chong said.

The Finance Ministry and the Office of National Tax Administration should levy heavy taxes on people who engage in lavish entertainment and conspicuous consumption, he said.

Noting public discontent was growing over the failure of administrative policies, the prime minister also asked them to be stricter with tax policies.

Briefing the prime minister on the recent mini-crash of stock prices, Finance Minister Yi Yong-man said the sluggishness of the stock market was due not only to economic reasons but also to "ill- founded" rumors a business group was planning to form a political party.

"If those psychological reasons are removed, odds are that the prices will rebound after next month," he said.

Information Minister Son Chu-whan, meanwhile, told a press briefing after the meeting that the stock market slide had been partly due to the media's "excessively sensitive" reaction to what they have called the public consciousness of politico-social crisis.

"As the chief of a press-related government agency, I cannot help but express concern at such media reports," he said.

Finance Ministry Urges Assembly To Approve Plan

SK0608011292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Finance yesterday urged the National Assembly to hasten its approval of a government plan to extend a 2.9 trillion won in a three-percent special loan to the three ailing Seoul-based investment trust firms (ITCs) in order to shore up the sagging stock market.

The call came out as the stock market index fell below 500 points yesterday—the lowest since December 1987.

Finance Minister Yi Yong-man said that the government would provide 2.9 trillion won in three-percent special loan to the ITCs "this month" regardless of the National Assembly's approval.

The Seoul stock index fell to 493 points yesterday, off 8 points from Tuesday, on rumors that Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung was seeking to form a political party. Daewoo Group flatly denied the rumor as groundless.

Many foreign bankers became cautious over business dealing with the Daewoo Group after rumors of Kim's forming a political party spread.

An international banker here said, "the rumor is bad news for Korea and a definite minus to the Daewoo Group." After Daewoo broke a joint venture deal with General Motors, many foreign banks here have scaled down exposure to the Daewoo Group.

Throwing cold water to the market is the news that Hyupjin Enterprise filed an application with the Seoul court to protect itself from creditors due to its mounting financial woes.

Hyupjin became the 19th listed firm to seek protection from the court.

Intensifying squabble between two presidential contenders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung have amplified public anxiety over the course of the nation's political front. Such a political confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties have damped the investor mood on the exchange, many analysts said.

They said that signs are emerging that the Seoul stock market has hit the bottom adding the market has fallen so much that further downside risk is limited.

The majority of investors believes the Seoul stock market is "in the worst stage." This consensus is an indication that the market has hit the bottom or nearing the bottom, a foreign broker here said.

He said he would take a wait-and-see attitude until concrete evidence is emerging. He and many other international brokers said Korea's inflation, money market rates and trade deficits are showing signs of improving.

But not all investors appear to feel that the market has hit the bottom. Customer deposits at securities firms—a major barometer of investor confidence in the stock market—hit the year's low of 1.1 trillion won.

The daily trading volume is hovering around 6-10 million shares, compared with the previous daily average of 15-20 million shares.

Minister Yi said the government will make efforts to get a formal endorsement from the National Assembly during the current two-week extraordinary session, which ends on August 14.

If the National Assembly fails to form standing committees due to confrontation between ruling and opposition parties over the election of gubernatorial and mayoral elections, the government will first "provide the special loan to the three investment trust firms" without an approval from the National Assembly.

Yi said the government will get the Assembly endorsement after releasing the emergency funds to the trust firms.

Finance Ministry Reports on Revenue, Expenditure

SK0608102392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)—The nation should maintain a stringent monetary policy in view of the continuing deficit in the public financing sector, the Finance Ministry said Thursday [6 August].

A report released by the Ministry said the public expenditures surpassed revenues for the third straight year in 1991 due to expanded spending on infratructure and decline in the growth of revenues.

The need to increase public expenditure prompted the government to expand money supply, which necessitated it to employ stringent monetary policy and thus causing the private sector to suffer a cash shortage last year, a Ministry spokesman said.

Government expenditure and net lending jumped 22 percent to 41,508 billion won last year from a year earlier, according to the Ministry's data on the balance of consolidated public financing, which comprises both general and special accounts and government-managed funds, for the fiscal 1991.

Government expenditures and net lending amounted to 20.1 percent of the gross national product (GNP), compared with 23.6 percent of the United States, 30.1 percent of Germany and 43.1 percent of France.

Government revenues stopped at 37,486 billion won in 1991, giving rise to a deficit in the the balance of consolidated public financing of 4,022 billion won, 2.5 times the 1,578 billion won in 1990.

Last year's big deficit was inevitable as the growth of tax revenues slowed down to 13.5 percent from 26.7 percent in 1990 and the government spent 848.8 billion won more than it received as petroleum fund after the fund was taken into the government sector.

The special account on road construction suffered a deficit of 1,163.6 billion won owing to heavy spending and the national housing fund ran a deficit of 1,700.9 billion won due to increased lending for housing construction projects for the middle class.

The rice management fund recorded a 686.7 billion-won deficit as the government expanded aid for the purchase of barley and rice in spring and autumn last year.

The government borrowed 4,304.8 billion won from the central bank by issuing national bonds to repay foreign debts and make up for the gap between revenues and expenditures.

However, the balance on central government expenditures and revenues without net lending registered a surplus of 576.6 billion won, a sign that the financial structure was relatively healthy.

Increased government expenditures on infrastructure made the government to issue an estimated 778.2 billion won of additional money, causing the public financing sector to induce the state to float more money since 1987.

Statistics on Industrial Activity for First Half

SK0308051992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 3 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)—Industrial output and warehouse releases jumped 8.6 percent and 10 percent in the first half of the year and inventories grew 17.8 percent as economic growth stabilized, the National Statistical Office said Monday [3 August].

Production and delivery by heavy industry soared 12.2 percent and 13.4 percent, while in light industry the figures rose 0.7 percent and 0.1 percent, a sign the capital-intensive sector led industrial activities.

Warehouse releases rose 10.3 percent for domestic use in January-June, down from 13.5 percent from a year earlier, and for export went up 9.3 percent, a recovery from 4.2 percent in the like period last year.

By line, oil refinery output shot up 36.8 percent, followed by chemicals for industrial use (29.7 percent), transportation equipment (20.3 percent), printing and publishing (12.9 percent), non-metal minerals (12.1 percent) and other chemical products (11.1 percent).

Outputs of garments, beverages and rubber merchandise shrank and steel, paper and paper products, and electronics and electrical products recorded single-digit growth.

Factory operating rates for manufacturing averaged 80.6 percent in the first half, compared with 79.9 percent a year earlier and 80.1 percent in the second half of last year.

However, fixed capital investment showed a sluggish upward move and machinery orders slid 2.9 percent domestically, import permits fell 43.1 percent and release for domestic use grew 0.8 percent.

Machinery orders dropped sharply in public sectors with the fall in electricity generation facilities expansion but showed a double-edged trend in private sectors, increasing 3.5 percent in manufacturing and dropping 1.9 percent in non-manufacturing.

Construction permits went down 27.3 percent by area in the period, influenced by the government's easy policy on the construction boom, but construction orders climbed 18.1 percent due to expansion of infrastructure such as roads and ports.

Retail and wholesale sales in January-June grew 6.6 percent and warehouse releases of consumer goods for domestic use rose 7.1 percent, a sharp drop from 14.4 percent a year earlier.

"The economy will experience steady growth in the days ahead owing to the increase in exports and the social overhead capital investment despite dulled growth in construction and facilities investment," an official from the statistical office said.

* North Plans To Modernize Light Industry

922C0183A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 798, 4 Jun 92 pp C1-C4

[NAEWOE report: "North Korea's Light Industry and Its Future—Backwardness Acknowledged, 'Modernization' Targeted"]

[Text] Seoul (NAEWOE)—North Korea recently conceded that its light industry is on a backward level and hinted that it will in the future concentrate its efforts on modernizing facilities of this sector.

In an editorial article published in the party organ NODONG SINMUN dated 27 May, under the title "Modernization of the Light Industry and Major Problems in Its Realization," Pyongyang claimed that struggles in recent years to implement the party's light industry revolution policy have strengthened the foundations of the industry and markedly increased the production of daily necessities both in quantity and variety. At the same time, it stated: "Overall, our light industry remains below world levels and has posed many problems with in improving its modernization level." In the future, the article noted, "we will work actively to realize the modernization of our light industry."

Then, saying that "the modern science and technology has made it possible to achieve new development and qualitative change in the production of consumer goods," NODONG SINMUN writes that only by modernizing the light industry in keeping up with such development trends of the modern science and technology will it be possible to resolve qualitative as well as quantitative problems about daily necessities.

"The light industry modernization," it continues, essentially means modernization of the means of production, and mechanization, automation, computerization and robotization of production processes. It urges functionaries and workers in the light industry sector and technical groups at all factories to stand in the van of modernization efforts to that end at all light industry plants with deep awareness and a high sense of responsibility.

NODONG SINMUN then lists specific means to achieve the "light industry modernization," including

setting priorities on the objects of modernization based on the actual circumstances and implementing them by stages, and picking "standard factories" for each branch and region and then setting them up as models for other light industry factories to follow in pushing for modernization.

The NODONG SINMUN editorial article drew attention because North Korea not only voluntarily acknowledged facts about its underdeveloped light industry and shortages of daily necessities but also admitted that obsolete facilities are responsible for the backwardness, setting forth on that basis the "light industry modernization" as a top-priority task.

Industry Relying on Medium, Small Local Plants

This is not the first time that North Korea has come up with a "modernization" plan as a way to develop its light industry, however; furthermore, plagued by capital shortages, backward technology and obsolete plants and equipment the North Korean economy is in no condition to successfully resolve problems involved in such modernization efforts as mentioned in the editorial article. Considering these points, the rhetoric could be viewed as part of the usual economic agitation and nothing more than that. In other words, by acknowledging the backwardness of its light industry, North Korea could be attempting to ease the public's discontent and complaints stemming from the shortages of daily necessities and, at the same time, to urge greater efforts on the part of those concerned.

North Korea's light industry has always remained in the shadow of the heavy-industry-first policy under the so-called socialist modernization program. It managed to keep going only by relying on local plants and producing minimum amounts of goods people need in their daily lives. This can be seen in the fact that in each period of the economic plans since the Korean war, North Korea poured more than 80 percent of its total investment in the heavy industry sector, putting less than 20 percent in the light industry sector.

Because of this policy of restraint, the North Korean light industry fell to the depth of backwardness. Except for some textile mills, it largely consists of medium and small-scale cottage-industry or handicraft-type local plants. Approximately 4,000 local plants are currently operating in the light industry sector. This was confirmed when the official North Korean news agency reported in October 1990 that an average of 25 local light industry plants are operating in each county.

Products from those local light industry plants are largely basic necessities—and extremely inferior in quality. In the case of the food industry, for instance, instant food or things like that, which are now thriving globally, are not produced in North Korea; processed foods are mostly basic items utilizing farm and live-stock products such as bean paste, bean curd, noodle, starch syrup, and canned goods. A milk processing plant was built for the first time in 1989 with the help of the UN Development Program (UNDP), and currently North Korea is producing 1,500 tons of yogurt and 12,000 tons of fruit juices a year. This fact alone shows where the North Korean food industry stands.

Cutback Even on Basic Necessities Supply

The "3 August mass consumption goods production movement" since 1984 is another example illustrating the underdeveloped North Korean light industry.

The movement dates back to 3 August 1984 when Kim Chong-il, during an inspection tour of a "National Light Industry Products Exhibition Hall," instructed "production of daily necessities through an expanded organization of household work teams at factories and enterprises throughout the country and utilizing byproducts and waste materials." It has been run as a major production movement for daily necessities.

Maintaining that it has been a success, North Korea is stepping up efforts. The consumer goods production, it says, has radically increased since its start, with direct sales gaining 20 percent in annual average, and the "3 August consumer goods" now accounting for nearly 10 percent of those sold through the state-operated commercial networks.

The level of the North Korean light industry can also be measured by the present status of production on major items. While the textile production goal under the third Seven-Year Plan, through 1993, is 1.5 billion meters, the output as of the end of 1990 was 600,007,000 meters, or one tenth of the ROK production, which was 6,700,003,000 meters. Meanwhile, it produces 240,000 television sets (against the ROK's 14.5 million sets) and approximately 65 million pairs of shoes a year.

North Korea has been showing special concern over the light industry sector since the early 1980's, as its backwardness cast a gloom over the people's livelihood and even became a vulnerable point of the economy. The "10 long-term goals for the 1980's" adopted at the sixth party congress in October 1980 contained a number of items relating to food, clothing and shelter. Kim Il-song, in his 1984 New Year's address, announced a "light industry revolution" plan. Meanwhile, North Korea designated 1989 as the "Year of Light Industry," while the 16th plenum of the sixth party Central Committee in June the same year put forth the "Three-Year Light Industry Development Plan" (1989-91). These are typical examples showing how North Korean authorities have been racking their brains to bring up the light industry.

Especially, in the Three-Year Plan, North Korea put forth the goals for the textile industry to resolve clothing problems at a high level, the food industry to increase 3.2 times the output of processed goods within 10 years, and for the daily necessities production to expand 2.5 times within a decade. At the same time, North Korea boasted

that it would improve the quality of its light industry products to world levels across the board within two or three years.

Although the Three-Year Plan expired months ago, North Korea has so far said nothing about it. Instead, it has abruptly conceded that its light industry is underdeveloped.

The fact is that the shortages of consumer goods worsened in the 1990's after it began focusing on the light industry sector. To prove it, authorities recently cut back the rations of daily necessities—among other things, to eight cakes of laundry soap per household (from the regular 47), one pair of shoes per person (from the regular four), and to one suit of working clothes per person (from the regular two)—causing black-market transactions on these items at prices 20-40 times the official ones.

Although North Korea has come up with the "modernization" plan in an attempt to develop its light industry, its economy is just unable to accommodate it. Consequently, the future of the North Korean light industry is cloudy as ever.

* Yi Chong-chan's Break With, Return to DLP

922C0206A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 12 Jul 92 pp 10-14

[By reporter Choe Pyong-muk: "Politics after Yi Chong-chan's Decision To Stay with DLP: 'Troublesome Party Management' Is Forecast as the Ruling Camp Becomes More Vulnerable to Infighting"]

[Text] Rep. Yi Chong-chan, trudging a lone path from his break with the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] to a National Alliance for New Government to an attempt to found a new political party, wound up making a "blitz" surrender to DLP Chairman Kim Yong-sam. In view of the symbolic significance of Yi's presence in the DLP—although his force is not much in size—the move was undoubtedly an "event" that altered the political trend in this country, because his independent candidacy in the December presidential election, if realized, could very well throw the election-year politics up in the air. Yi Chong-chan now pledged cooperation to help the DLP retain power, however, making the Kim Yong-sam campaign that much easier.

This does not mean that the surrender declaration by Yi will lead straight to the vote for Kim, however. As seen in his slogans, Yi had called for an end to politics led by the two Kims [Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung] and, in fact, that call was received fairly well. Consequently, it is not likely that the Yi supporters will readily switch to the Kim Yong-sam camp just because Yi has decided not to run. They may perhaps rove around seeking another candidate who can replace the two Kims.

But the Yi Chong-chan camp's observation is that supporters inside the DLP must have had a sigh of relief, for they are said to have suffered a great deal of mental pressure from Yi's independent moves. They now find themselves relieved of the anguish and, as a result, it can be safely said that the vote of these people will go to Kim Yong-sam in its entirety.

The Democratic Party [DP] ostensibly appears unperturbed, maintaining that Yi's decision will bring no particular gain or loss to the DP. In fact, the DP fears that it could prove to be a considerable blow, however. Beyond the question of vote, the opposition party had figured that a divided ruling camp would prompt many voters to bolt the DLP. This has become difficult to expect now, however.

A general observation is that the Unification National Party [UNP] will gain enormously. Logically, it is based on the fact that a significantly large portion of the ballots cast for UNP candidates in the 24 March general election, which were over a 17 percent line of the total vote, were by voters against the two Kims. Needless to say, there were indeed many votes reflecting the popularity of Chong Chu-yong himself, but analyses by election experts—crediting the UNP's showing to the support from voters who distrust politics and who dislike "the Kims"—should in no way be overlooked. The same applies to the case of Pak Chan-chong, chairman of a new political party. Relatively, he can expect to gain considerably from the voter reflex. In the final analysis, it can be said that the Yi Chong-chan decision has chiefly hurt the DP politically. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that it will necessarily work only as a plus factor for Kim Yong-sam. Presently, the DLP's domestic situation is not that simple. It can be assumed that during the nomination process, there were a number of offers about Yi's "post," as well as over the treatment of Kim Chong-pil and Kim Yun-hwan who have their established prerogatives. In addition, the future treatment of the RDP [pre-merger Reunification Democratic Party] faction in the DLP, or the "core" members, remains an issue difficult to resolve. In the wake of the nomination battle, when Kim Yong-sam began rewarding "followers having worked commendably for his nomination," the "core" members strongly reacted against it, a fact suggesting difficulty involved in the issue. Now, the Yi Chong-chan group, once the "political foe" of the RDP faction, has joined forces with the faction, creating a situation where it is possible that the wranglings among the various forces will intensify on the slightest provocation.

Yi Disheartened in Face of Kim's Three Dimensional Operations

Yi Chong-chan's demand to have Pak Tae-chun, Supreme Committee member, named to the post of party chairman as justification of his stay with the DLP is likely to add to confusion. It is an accepted opinion that Kim Yong-sam had already promised party chairmanship to Kim Chong-pil, also Supreme Committee member, in the course of his presidential candidate nomination; therefore, a prevailing view is that Yi's belated move is likely to add to the structural complexity of DLP's intraparty power dynamics. Returning to the party, Yi still proclaimed that he would continue his

"gatherings for new government." Although the move is unlikely to help him secure any significant support, the existence of such an organized non-mainstream would predictably make party management far more troublesome than it would otherwise be.

Why did Kim Yong-sam want so much to embrace Yi Chong-chan? The answer is that the Kim camp figured that if Yi should stick to his challenge and run as an independent, the damage would be heavy. The Kim Yong-sang side explains that it would not only split the ruling camp but also cause a serious erosion in terms of the actual vote for him. In other words, Kim faced the realistic fear that it could give another candidate or candidates a chance to fish in troubled waters.

Kim Yong-sam therefore mounted his three dimensional operations. Chongwadae provided cover and support fire from "the air" while agencies concerned carried out shelling from "the sea." After that, Kim and his aides closed in on "the ground," eventually forcing the adversaries to surrender. By then, Yi had lost his fighting spirit.

The first task in this process was to ease the ire of President No Tae-u, who already held Yi reprehensible when the latter first refused to run in the nomination contest. Kim Yong-sam reportedly met with Chongwadae staff in successive sessions and made exhaustive discussions on persuading President No, who kept Yi at a distance while repeatedly instructing the party to take a severe disciplinary measure against him. First of all, it was necessary to pacify the president's wrath before moving on to the next step. Yi's aides acknowledged that President No actually had unfavorable feeling toward Yi even to the extent that he once even appeared to be isolating him.

The next step was to put pressure on those close to Yi. After Yi first refused to run in the nomination contest, words spread about key members of the Yi camp—Reps. Chang Kyong-u, Pak Pom-chin and Pak Myong-hwan and former Rep. O Yu-pang—alleging that secret inquiries were in progress or that indictments were brought in against them on the suspicion of election law violations. As all this went on, Yi's disappointment deepened. Rep. Chong Chae-mun, an in-law of Yi's, had been seeing Yi personally from immediately after Yi's refusal to run in the nomination contest, urging him to reconcile with Kim Yong-sam. They met at least once in every three days. Chong Chae-mun shuttled between Kim and Yi in an effort for a "deal" between them, carrying with him Yi's hint that he would accept a non-streamer status in the party.

Even at the time, Yi Chong-chan was still seized with the "illusion" that he was ahead of Kim Yong-sam in popularity, however. The Yi side based it on an opinion survey allegedly conducted by Chongwadae during the nomination process, an allegation difficult to confirm and perhaps one-sided. Naturally, the secret contacts dragged on with no agreement in sight.

On 10 June, Choe Yong-chol, then senior presidential assistant on political affairs, met with former Rep. Yun Kil-chung, a hard-liner of the Yi camp. Choe asked Yun to persuade Yi, stressing the need for the unity of the ruling camp. Yun conveyed the request to Yi, but it was simply impossible to expect Yi to listen to it or give it serious consideration. Yi's work for a new political party was in progress without a hitch. It was then that Rep. Kim Tok-yong sent word to Rep. Pak Pom-chin, also asking to persuade Yi. Pak's reply was that "it is difficult to reverse him at this stage," suggesting that dissuading Yi would be impossible. There were no further communications from Kim Tok-yong. It appeared that they had given up on Yi. At least Pak Pom-chin thought so. But the operation was resumed, this time from another source. Kim Chung-kwon, senior presidential secretary on political affairs, set it up through Rep. Chang Kyong-u, a graduate from the same university, Korea University, and his junior. They met frequently. They could be compared to special wartime envoys. They candidly discussed literally every factor involved, according to their explanations. They said that in the course they felt themselves heading for an understanding.

As the ruling camp's full joint operations picked up heat, Yi Chong-chan became shaky, according to aides. To make it worse, recruiting effort for an Alliance for New Government, first thought to be an easy task, unexpectedly ran against a wall. Interferences by the ruling camp were persistent, even to the extent that Yi had to avoid being seen by people. Yi began traveling incognito, often without his secretary. Nevertheless, his movements were more often than not detected by the ruling camp. They reportedly checked on Yi in detail—on what he was doing and where. Thus, every person he met only agreed on the general idea of New Government but was unwilling to take specific action for it. Sources close to Yi testify that those ruling-party-oriented people indeed had deep intrinsic fears of an "invisible hand."

Surrendered to Kim after 38 Days, Empty Handed

Another thing that shook up Yi decisively was the attitude of Kim U-chung, president of the Daewoo Group and a graduate of the same high school, Kyonggi High School. Whenever he had run short of funds, Yi went to see Kim U-chung. But the latter was now reluctant to see him. The Yi camp ran out of funds, prompting Yi to ask every person he met how much money he had raised. The ruling camp could not possibly overlook it. It was known that President No personally saw Kim U-chung on about 15 June, asking him to persuade Yi. In response, Kim U-chung made an appointment with Yi Chong-chan to see him at Seoul Hilton Hotel on 23 June. The meeting reportedly was "supposed" to be tete-a-tete. But Kim U-chung showed up with Kim Yong-sam, whom he met "by accident." Kim Yong-sam reportedly repeated what had been said in exchanges through secret routes, earnestly soliciting Yi for assistance. Yi, who was already feeling his limitations, seemingly swayed further, according to aides who

were nearby observing them. It has not been revealed how much progress they made at the meeting.

Even more decisive was a meeting on 25 June, which was arranged by Rep. Chong Chae-mun, a leading secret-route broker. The place was Seoul Hyatt Hotel. In their top-secret contact on that day, which lasted more than two hours, Kim Yong-sam again moved to have Yi make a turnabout, and Yi—who had run out of funds and was facing difficulty in winning over influential figures—finally made up his mind. He decided to surrender. He seemed to have made the decision virtually alone, leaving out even his close aides in the dark. In effect, the "commander in chief," without even bothering to give a look at the morale factor of his "soldiers," abruptly hanged out a flag of surrender on the battlefield. At that point, Kim Yong-sam directly proceeded to Yi's office at Kwanghwa Gate. It was a gesture to save Yi's face, for their talks had by then reached the conclusion for all practical purposes. Thus, Yi Chong-chan surrendered to the Kim Yong-sam camp 38 days after his refusal to run in the nomination contest for presidential candidate, empty handed. Politically, it could have been a "death knell" for Yi. There would of course be some opportunities in the future but Yi's rivals having seen his weakness this time would never leave it alone. Moreover, impatient observers already have harsh criticisms of Yi, saying that he has finally come to realize the limitations of his ability. Lying ahead in Yi Chong-chan's political future is a new obstacle that would be so arduous to overcome indeed. It could be an experiment in which the factor of uncertainty is even higher and success less likely than at the time of his refusal to be part of the nomination process. People who followed the sequence of events in the drama would say that they were sometimes tempted to imagine, unfoundedly, that there might have been a "producer" to it after all.

Burma

SLORC's Plans for New Constitution Reviewed

Part I

BK2307130692 Rangoon Radio Burma in English 0710 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Article by Shwe La Win in the 23 July THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY: "Towards Writing the Constitution of the Future Democratic State—Part 1"—read by announcer]

[Text] By now, it's clear to [words indistinct] that it is their bounden duty to see to the emergence of the Constitution of the future democratic state. Because all of us realize that without such a strong and firm national charter, we may be shorthanded in reaching out for the national objectives we aspire. From the very outset, when the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] took over state power, the (?above) aim had been expresed for the restoration of this power to the people, to whom it righfully belongs.

The SLORC had embarked on making political and economic changes for [words indistinct]. Naturally, both changes cannot be brought about overnight. For instance, in the economic changes we have seen materialized, the switch from a centralized economy to a coordinated market economy has had to be carefully planned, bringing into place all the factors of the state, cooperatives, and private sectors to ensure that the end result would serve its intended purpose. A market economy does not quite immediately [words indistinct] in an atmosphere which has not quite [word indistinct] as present. Reparations have to be made. Laws, rules, and regulations, banking systems and all that required change has to be attended to.

All goes well:

These such changes in the public interest have taken place, all goes well for the present and future generations. We are needing in keeping with the needs of the times. Equally important, political change has been brought about in contrast with the needs and aspirations of the people. Here again, the SLORC has had to move cautiously in bringing about the changes. Change from a single party system to a multiparty system is also not a matter which can be achieved overnight. It is easier said than done.

Top priority:

In seeing to the stage to the democratic process towards installing political pluralism, top priority has to be given to national welfare over and above that of the respective political parties. Moreover, priority has also to be given to the broader national interest over party interest. Giving priority in this order is a requisite to bringing about the intended transition. In almost four years of the SLORC's tenure, due regard has been exercised for smooth transition.

National solidarity:

The overriding factor that requires our attention is, of course, national solidarity, which the SLORC is striving to forge. The Union of Myanmar [Burma] has come a long way from Panglong [the town where the unity agreement, the Panglong Agreement, was signed by the Burmese and other ethnic leaders on 12 February 1947]. Unity was achieved and it enables us to retain our national independence. From a colonial vassel, to which we were reduced due to foreign invasion, we were able to reemerge as a sovereign nation. Regain our national independence, we did. [as heard] However, the disunity that was sowed by vested interests has been division, internal strife, and other attendant ills. Independent Myanmar has passed through epochs in history, which provide us with valuable lessons, the kind of lessons we cannot easily pass off as just the happening along the path of history. They are lessons we must digest. Four decades and almost a half have passed since we regained our freedom. There is much to learn, much to prevent recurring, if we take a long hard look at recent history.

New charter:

It must here be said again, two constitutions and four decades passed our reemergence as a sovereign nation. Problems of internal strife, (?spurred and whetted) by foreign interests, still beset us. With such programs bugging us, it is in the long-term national interest to see to the emergence of a new national charter, which will be free of the flaws previously attributed to various reasons. In good faith, the SLORC has been working towards a smooth retransfer of power. With the formation of the Steering Committee for Holding Coordinating Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention and with the actual holding of the coordination meeting last month, the political agenda has been set in motion.

Part II

BK2407111192 Rangoon Radio Burma in English 0710 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Article by Shwe La Win in the 24 July THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY: "Towards Writing the Constitution of the Future Democratic State—Part 2"—read by announcer]

[Text] According to the agenda of the democratic process as laid down by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], necessary measures are being taken for holding the national convention. From ample publicity accorded to the proceedings of the meeting, all of us are aware of the cordial and brotherly atmosphere in which it was held. There were also free and candid discussions in which both sides were able to make their views adequately known. It was not simply a meeting

between the Steering Committee and the elected representatives of seven political parties and an independent elected representative. In as much, it was a meeting of minds, so to say, all was given the opportunity to give their views, doing so in a relaxed manner. Sitting down together and listening to views expressed by others and making one's own views heard, all the participants were able to size up the situation and decide on how well the process might be carried through to serve the broader national interest.

Initial Step:

The coordination meeting is an initial step as has been explained by authorities. Whenever relevant, the business of holding a national convention is the next step. Judging from enthusiasm shown by participants at the coordination meeting, the national convention, which is to lay down the basic principles for writing the new constitution, will seek greater enthusiasm and contribution of ideas and suggestions for common good. It needs to be pointed out here that the SLORC assumed duties of state in 1988 in the aftermath of the disturbances which precipitated general deterioration of the situation nationwide.

Our Three Main National Causes:

The SLORC—the defense services, has been ever vigilant for ensuring nondisintegration of the union, nondisintegration of national solidarity, and preservation of national sovereignty, which constitutes our three main national causes. These causes supply to the current administration as well as all of us who are worthy of identity with Myanmar Naing-Ngan [Burma]. It is in the public interest, the long term national interest, that we adhere to these causes. They are noble objectives for which all of us must work. These three causes must be held uppermost by all of us if we are to see the flourishing of democracy in its true sense.

In the course of the meeting, it was reassured to participant elected representatives that genuine efforts are being made for further strengthening of national solidarity through positive acts. The committee chairman also mentioned that this is the salient point and that what is being done is straightforward without favor or prejudice to anyone. He said all that is possible is being done for a square deal to help all concerned walk a straight path toward true democracy.

Agreement in principle:

As has already been made known what has emerged out of the coordination meeting is an agreement in principle as to who should be invited to the national convention. Those who have followed the meeting on the premises of the president's residence in Yangon [Rangoon] are aware of the suggestions made there. Such widespread representations will naturally mean more voices of good intentions will be heard, considering the classes of people mentioned are all interested in the future wellbeing of the nation. Careful selection is warranted so that all who deserved to be delegates as they may be called are seated at the convention.

Preparations:

As we move toward holding the convention, preparations must be made so that those who are eligible are invited. Those who participate at the national convention will be able to voice the wishes and aspirations of the general public. Naturally, the wealth of knowledge and experience on which suggestions are being based and deliberations (?made and conducted) is invaluable. Those on the side of the law are eligible to be invited to attend, while those who have yet to come to the legal fold must do so, for only then will they be considered. This is only fair, regardless of what one may have done, if one lay down arms and seek the legal fold one is to be given the hospitality one deserves. All of us are poised, ready, and willing to do what we can to see to the emergence of a new national charter which is as flaw free and perfect as possible and which serves the need of this great nation.

Cambodia

SNC Meeting Discusses Implementation Issues

BK0508135092 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 92

["Report on the 17th session of Cambodia's Supreme National Council"]

[Text] On the morning of 5 August 1992, Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC] held its 17th session at the grand residence in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, and His Excellency [H.E.] Akashi, chief of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]. This is the first time the SNC held its meeting in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Attending the meeting were their excellencies members of the SNC, the SNC secretariat, ambassadors of the five major countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], and many representatives from various embassies in Cambodia.

The meeting discussed major issues dealing with the implementation of the peace agreement signed in Paris, particularly the implementation of the cease-fire's second phase, which went into effect on 13 June. Along with this, the meeting discussed the proposal made by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and UNTAC's future activities.

Concerning the new developments of the situation, H.E. Akashi expressed regrets that to this day the PDK still refuses to take part in the cease-fire's second phase and that violations continue to occur.

On election laws, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front agreed with 85 percent of the UNTAC draft while the PDK fully opposed it. Without an agreement, H.E. Yasushi Akashi adopted UNTAC's election draft. This is the right of the special representative of the UN secretary general stated in the agreement. Persons who can vote are those born in Cambodia of a Cambodian mother or father.

Concerning Khieu Samphan's proposal calling for the dissolution of the State of Cambodia's Government and the riel currency, H.E. Akashi specified in writing that this is against the Paris agreement which does not allow the dissolution of existing structures. H.E. Akashi further specified that because all parties have declared that they fully respect the Paris agreement, he will, in the future, deploy UN forces in all areas. HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, and the State of Cambodia fully agreed with the decision of H.E. Akashi.

The next SNC meeting will be on 24 August 1992 at Khemarin Palace.

Akashi Rules Vietnamese Can Vote in Elections

BK0508141092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 5 (AFP)—U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi overruled Khmer Rouge protests Wednesday and said that some ethnic Vietnamese living in Cambodia have the right to vote in national elections.

The law governing the U.N.-run elections scheduled for May 1993 was adopted by Cambodian leaders meeting as the Supreme National Council (SNC) in central Siem Reap province.

"We cannot let one party block the peace process forever," Akashi told reporters at the airport here. "For four months we have made sincere and patient efforts to take their views into account."

He also ruled that the United Nations "will consider itself entitled to send civilian police and military police to zones under (Khmer Rouge) control at a suitable point in the near future," said a U.N. official who attended the meeting.

Regarding the electoral law, Akashi ruled that anyone 18 or older who was born in Cambodia and who had at least one parent born in Cambodia is a Cambodian and thus qualified to vote.

Also qualified to vote will be people born overseas but whose parent and grandparent were born in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge argue only ethnic Khmers and not ethnic Vietnamese—despite their place of birth—should be allowed to cast ballots.

Hundreds of thousands of ethnic Vietnamese have settled in Cambodia throughout this century, and the Khmer Rouge's bloody rule from 1975 to 1979 sought to purify the race by exterminating those of non-Khmer origin.

"That any person born in Cambodia is a Cambodian, we cannot accept such a definition," said a clearly outraged Khieu Samphan, the nominal Khmer Rouge leader, as he stepped off the plane from Siem Reap.

"If so, the election would mean a rubber stamping of the Vietnamization of our country and the end of our nation because the next government will be under the same influence of the Vietnamese and the flow of Vietnamese settlers will continue," he said. "We would be a minority in our own country."

He said only those people left in Cambodia after Khmer Rouge rule and before the Vietnamese invasion that ousted them should be counted as Cambodian.

But Akashi overruled his objection, saying "We cannot obviously adopt any kind of racial test. I hope they will participate in the elections, that's all I can say."

A final decision about Akashi's ruling on the electoral law must be made by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

Khieu Samphan also maintained his assertion that the Phnom Penh government be dismantled and the SNC's power increased before the radical faction goes along with the peace accords ending the civil war.

"He said these are not preconditions, but they sound like preconditions," Akashi said. "The underlying differences and deadlock continue."

Earlier, the Khmer Rouge blamed the U.N. peacekeeping operation for stalling the peace process, saying the U.N. has rejected its proposals for dismantling the Phnom Penh government and strengthening the SNC.

Akashi has told the Khmer Rouge he interprets the Cambodian peace accords as allowing the Phnom Penh regime to remain in place as an "administrative structure" under U.N. control.

"Clearly enough, if the SNC remains powerless and lacks any means necessary to act as the unique legitimate body and source of authority of Cambodia ... consciously or unconsciously, (UNTAC) would cooperate with, if not rely upon, the Phnom Penh party," Khieu Samphan said in a letter to Akashi timed to coincide with the SNC meeting.

The SNC, the reconciliation body grouping the four previously warring factions, was convened in the central province of Siem Reap because its chairman, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is there filming a movie starring his ballet-dancer son.

SNC Urged To Take Charge of Government

BK0508112592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Political commentary: "The Complexity of the Implementation of the 23 October Agreement"]

[Text] In talks to prepare the Cambodian peace agreement in Paris on 23 October 1991, all parties braved many complex problems before signing the accord. After the signing of the agreement, major observers affirmed that the signing on paper has its own problems and the concrete and correct implementation of the accord in Cambodia would face another set of complex problems. These observers also predicted that some Cambodian parties would try to interpret this peace agreement and to make some gains from its implementation. Now we realize that these predictions were correct as far as the current situation is concerned.

After the agreement was implemented for a while, the side installed by Vietnam tried to interpret this peace accord in terms of keeping the state authority of the communist regime—which we would like to call power given by Vietnam—in its hands. This interpretation was made in a way to agree with the opportune situation and along a path which does not contradict the agreement's clauses. This is a real fact; we are witnessing it.

There is nothing surprising about this attempt to cling to power. To this day, the power bestowed by Vietnam is the greatest asset of the party set up by Vietnam. During the peace negotiations over the past few years, this regime has tried tenacious bargaining to preserve this asset for the benefit of the regime and for pressuring the people, who have been terrorized by dictatorial communist rule, to vote for its political party in the forthcoming election in Cambodia in 1993.

If the situation is evolving in this direction, it can be asked whether this will affect the process of moving toward the goal of the 23 October agreement. Before answering this question we should recall that the principles of the 23 October agreement stipulate that this agreement does not decide the legitimacy of the anti-Vietnamese resistance movement and the party installed by Vietnam or about the party the Cambodian people should choose to hold power. This is left to the Cambodian people to decide through election. However, this agreement requires that the United Nations be the referee, with the United Nations organizing the administrative mechanism throughout the whole of Cambodia in order to create a situation in which the Cambodian people can express their will through elections based on a majority of votes so as to choose a ruling party and decide whether power should be given to the party installed by Vietnam.

Therefore, the most important thing about implementing this peace agreement is to guarantee Cambodia's survival—that is, to have a genuine guarantee for a proper arrangement for the Cambodian people to vote and genuinely express their real view, and not under anyone's influence, particularly that of the regime installed by Vietnam. Without this guarantee, the proper goal of the 23 October peace plan cannot be achieved.

In the implementation of the cease-fire's second phase of the 23 October accord, the PDK has put forward bargaining conditions to ensure that the Vietnam-installed regime does not hold power in Cambodia. It demands that the Supreme National Council [SNC] and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] decide all state affairs. It is true that these demands can be interpreted in two ways. First, in view of the history of cruelty committed by the PDK in the latest phase, we can be suspicious that this party could go back on its words and refuse to implement measures to dissolve troops and turn to prolonging the war. However, on another view, we clearly see that this bargain is aimed at maintaining a balance of power—power that can directly influence the election—and to get this power out of the hands of the party installed by Vietnam in order to ensure a fair election. Furthermore, this is to ensure the future and survival of the Cambodian nation.

We dare not conclude which one is the goal of the PDK, but we can clearly see that in order that Cambodia's fate is in the hands of the Cambodian people—who are the owners of the country—proper and sufficient measures should be taken to genuinely ensure that the election is fair. In order for the election to be free and fair, there should be a genuine, neutral, political atmosphere in Cambodia during the transitional period until the election. And in order to have this neutral political atmosphere, the influence of the Vietnam-installed regime's power—which has dominated the Cambodian people for over a decade—should be completely eliminated.

We hold that, although the 23 October accord does not talk about the dissolution of this regime, the most important clause among major clauses in the agreement—namely, the one which specifies that the SNC is Cambodia's legitimate and sole source of power during the transitional period—ensures that the state authority of the Vietnam-installed regime is already automatically dissolved.

Chea Sim Addresses National Assembly 23d Plenum

BK0608065392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] The National Assembly of the State of Cambodia [SOC], the supreme body of the entire Cambodian people and the supreme authority of the SOC, solemnly held its First Legislature's 23d plenary session at its office this morning, 6 August. Present in the presidium of the plenum were His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the assembly's Cultural and Social Commission; Mr. Chem

Snguon, chairman of the assembly's Legislative Commission; and Mr. Kham Len, chairman of the assembly's Nationalities Commission.

Speaking at the opening, H.E. Chea Sim stressed: Our SOC Government is an important driving force in the implementation of the peace accord. During the first six months of the year, it has done all it can to fully cooperate with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the Supreme National Council [SNC] in implementing all aspects of the peace plan. It has also been very patient in avoiding the use of military force. However, the Khmer Rouge have not only refused to implement the accord, they have also grossly violated the cease-fire agreement, causing countless tragedies to the Cambodian people and hampering the peace process.

H.E. Chea Sim added: We believe the international community should take more appropriate measures against the party refusing to execute the Paris accord, which is the only way to achieve peace and national reunification.

This morning, all assembly members attentively listened to reports on the National Assembly's activities, and its standing committee's interpretation of decree-law 34-DL. It also listened to an assembly commission explanation, reports on the activities of the Council of State and the People's Supreme Court, and on the work of the Attorney General attached to the People's Supreme Court.

Party Paper Welcomes 23d Plenum

BK0608093792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Aug 92

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Enthusiastically Welcoming the 23d Plenary Session of the National Assembly's First Legislature"—date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere where the party's and state's cadres at all levels and our people and masses across the country are enthusiastically welcoming the brilliant success of the recently- concluded extraordinary National Congress of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], the National Assembly of our State of Cambodia [SOC], on the morning of 6 August 1992, solemnly opens the 23d plenary session of its First Legislature with high sense of responsibility for the fate and future of our motherland and people.

It is worth recalling that since its creation in 1981, our SOC's National Assembly has strived to actively and fully pursue its role and commitment in its capacity as the supreme state authority and representative of the people. And in the past 20 plenums, parliamentary members from the 20 constituencies have dedicated their attention with high sense of responsibility to fulfilling their tasks as the people's most genuine and trustworthy representatives. Our National Assembly has, at all times, tried to find ways to develop the society and nation and improve the people's living conditions, thereby making the latter live happily and comfortably.

In the implementation of the Paris peace accord, the SOC, as an important [?moving] force, has always shown its goodwill and sincerity by fully cooperating with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the Supreme National Council [SNC] in executing all aspects of the peace plan. And despite obstacles and difficulties created by the Khmer Rouge, the SOC side has been exercising patience and striving to further implement the phase two with constructive spirit and sense of responsibility so as to bring about peace which represents the only desire of our people and motherland.

During the first six months of the year, our SOC's National Assembly and government have tried to do whatever possible to protect each citizen's interest, legal ownership, freedom of religion, honor, and dignity and promote stability, order, safety, and progress with sense of responsibility in the face of our nation's history.

The 23d plenary session of the National Assembly's First Legislature takes place at a time when our motherland's situation is evolving in the most serious complications. Apart from reassessing the situation concerning the performance of its multifarious tasks during the past six months, our National Assembly, with determination to surmount all manner of obstacles and difficulties, will review its objective and activities and find effective and timely ways to create favorable conditions for developing the society and nation while implementing the Paris peace accord.

We enthusiastically welcome the 23d plenum of the National Assembly's First Legislature and ardently hope that the assembly would strive to use its full spiritual and physical strengths to elevate our state's fame and make concrete contributions to bringing our party's fundamental objective to a success.

The Cambodian people all over the country wish the plenum's participants astute wisdom and brilliant success.

Indonesia

Paper Notes 'Rancours' Over Views Aired at Forum

BK0508133192 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 28 Jul 92 p 2

[Editorial: "Ideological Views Taint ASEAN Dialogue Forum"]

[Text] Two official foreign representatives have marred the ASEAN annual foreign ministers' dialogue forum with seven major trading states in Manila this year, completing the list of external, albeit global, issues and their implications in the new era which the association is now entering and must face frontally. One of the issues involved China and the Spratlys controversy.

In this instance China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen came as a virtual defendant but friction was shelved because the spirit of harmony had triumphed over disagreement. ASEAN then issued the Declaration on the

South China Sea, which like ZOPFAN [Zone Of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality] and others are its positive contribution toward reducing political-security tension.

In the case of delegates from the European Community (EC) and Japan, the esteemed forum was transformed into a platform for making controversial ethnocentric and ideological statements about human rights and other matters, warranting the ASEAN foreign ministers to issue an immediate and firm repudiation. Yet, incidentally, in this session it was as if ASEAN had stood on the dock.

Their hosts were rightly shocked by the unfortunate speeches. Consequently, the forum itself may now come under close re-examination since it was not the original purpose of inviting dialogue partners to give them the opportunity to speak out against national politics in all or some of the association's member countries or other state targets.

Wagging Japan's outstanding aid contribution in the region, i.e. its economic power, the Japanese spokesman at the Manila forum demanded that ASEAN give full attention "to efforts for promoting democratization and introducing a market-oriented economy," for "the securing of basic human rights and freedoms" to environmental conservation, and to avoiding use of its aid money "for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts." The issue on human rights, citing Burma as a specific example, as also brought up by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd in his capacity as the EC representative.

Hurd's remarks about Burma was seen by ASEAN as a manifestation of coercion that it censures Burma for the latter's internal policies. This was rebuffed outright.

ASEAN responded in equally strong terms to speeches linking economic and development cooperation with environmental and human rights concern. In their joint communique, the ASEAN foreign ministers inserted the following reminder: "Human rights, while universal in character, are governed by the distinct culture and history of and socio-economic conditions in each country, and their expression and application in the national context are within the competence and responsibility of each country."

That the ASEAN forum had been used for launching political swipes at national sensibilities in a bully fashion was indeed extremely regrettable. The disturbing possibility of the act being repeated in future is grounds to reassess the concept of holding such dialogues during its confercences.

Is ASEAN prepared to leave open the spirit and letter of the Bangkok Declaration, which from the outset stands for amity and cooperation, to more rancours in the form of political squabblings between the association's members and foreign delegates at its conferences: If not, then it is with ASEAN's right to set a forum procedure barring its guests from discharging sore points, particularly those of a bilateral nature.

Suharto Receives Envoy, Message From Amir

BK0608094492 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0905 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto received Kuwaiti Information Minister Badr Jasim al-Ya'qub who delivers a special message from the Kuwaiti emir, Shaykh Jabir al- Sabah, on the latest situation of its border with Iraq.

After being received by the President, Ya'qub told reporters that Iraq still hold many Kuwaiti people after the end of the Gulf war in 1991.

"We hope that Indonesia would help ask Iraq to abide by all the United Nations Security Council's resolutions," he said.

He said Iraq has not yet prepared to accept the decision made by a committee on the demarcation lines between Iraq and Kuwait.

In reply to a question on a joint military exercise between Kuwait and the United States, the envoy said that the two countries have security agreement.

Government Lifts Ban on 13 Foreign Journalists

BK0608043392 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 29 Jul 92 p 2

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Indonesia has lifted the ban on 13 of the 28 foreign journalists barred from entering the country during the past six months, Director General of Immigration Roni Sikap Sinuraya said.

Both requests, to prohibit the entry of certain journalists and then to lift the prohibitions, came jointly from the State Intellignece body (Bakin) and the Armed Forces," Sinuraya told the JAKARTA POST yesterday.

Bakin insisted that the reporters be banned as it considered them a danger to nation's security, he said.

The blacklisted journalists were from Australia, England, America, Japan and Hong Kong. Sinuraya refused to identify them, but he said that the ban on Lindsay Edmund Murdoch, an Australian journalist who writes for THE AGE, has not been lifted.

"The authorities have not requested that we wipe her name from the list," he said.

Sinuraya noted, however, that there could be a change at any time, since the contents of the blacklist are revised every day.

Late last year there were about 17,000 people on the lists, both Indonesians prohibited from traveling abroad and foreigners prevented from entering the country. Sinuraya, unable to remember the exact figure, said that at present the number is somewhat lower.

According to the immigration law, the government, for reasons of national security, can deny foreigners entry

for an unlimited period of time. The law obliges the government to inform people who are to be evicted within a week of the decision. However, the authorities have no obligation to inform blacklisted foreigners outside the country that they no longer can enter.

"But we always keep our overseas representatives informed about blacklisted foreigners," Sinuraya said.

He said that the overseas offices had not yet received any visa applications from journalists planning to cover the Non-Aligned Movement summit here in September.

About 2,000 foreign journalists have reportedly registered at the Information Ministry to cover the conference, which is to be attended by at least 104 heads of state.

Not only Bakin and the Armed Forces have the right to make blacklist requests. The Attorney General, the Finance Ministry, and the Justice Ministry also have that power.

Attorney General Singgih said earlier that his office is checking the list of people barred from entering the country to pave the way for the coming summit.

Philippines

PRC Protests Manila's Talks With Taiwan

HK0508072592 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Aug 92 p 3

[Text] China yesterday protested moves taken by the Philippine government in holding high level talks with Taiwan that aims to intensify economic and trade ties between the two countries.

Wan Ji-Sung, spokesman of the Chinese embassy in Manila, said China was not opposed to the "economic and trade exchanges" between Manila and Taipei on a "people-to-people basis."

"But we are firmly opposed to the participation of high ranking officials of the Philippines and Taiwan in such meeting," the statement said.

President Ramos the other day met with top Taiwanese businessmen and said the government intends to intensify its ties with Taiwan to help the Philippines' economic recovery.

Mr. Ramos said that the strengthening of such ties with Taiwan was still consistent with government's one-China policy.

Dealings Said 'Purely Business'

HK0608043892 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Senator Blas Ople has stressed the government meant no malice in attracting Taiwanese businessmen to invest in the country.

Ople said the government's position has not affected the One China Policy.

According to Ople, the relations between the Philippines and Taiwan is purely business, while the one it has with the PRC is political and diplomatic in nature.

Taiwanese Businessmen To Invest $25 Billion

HK0508125792 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] (Chao Ling Tiu), head of a group of visiting Taiwanese businessmen, told Pampanga Governor Bren Guiao that about 170 of his group plan to invest $25 billion in Central Luzon.

Governor Guiao said the group is considering setting up an industrial village on a 2,000-hectare tract of land in San Fernando, Pampanga. (Ling's) group is allegedly planning to establish textile, electronics, metal fabricator, cement, and toy factories in the barangays of Del Labastagan, Del Rosario, Balite and San Miguel Complex, all in Pampanga Province.

If this foreign investment is realized, thousands of Central Luzon victims of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption will soon be provided jobs.

Ramos Wants Country To Join Nonaligned Movement

HK0608034092 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 6 Aug 92 p 7

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] President Ramos, planning to pursue an independent foreign policy, has reportedly asked the foreign affairs department to make early preparations for the planned entry of the country into the 109-member Non-Aligned Movement [NAM].

Malacanang sources said the President was interested in joining the NAM as a "gesture of solidarity with other Asean countries" already part of the NAM, a group of developing countries formed three decades ago and seeking neutrality in a bipolarized Cold War-ravaged world.

The President, the same sources added, wanted the country to formally apply for membership in NAM during its 10th summit meeting next month at Djakarta, Indonesia.

Membership in NAM would help the country gain a "more vigorous and stronger political and economic voice" in the emerging unipolar world, the sources quoted Ramos as saying.

Senate President Neptali Gonzales confirmed this after a joint Senate-Cabinet meeting at Malacanang yesterday afternoon.

Gonzales said he was briefed by the foreign affairs office on the intention to pursue an independent foreign policy by joining the NAM.

Gonzales said the President has even asked Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo to attend the NAM meeting on Sept. 1 to 6.

The country has been given an observer status and was allowed to attend NAM meetings, which happened after every three years.

But the U.S. military bases here, whose presence was only recently terminated by Senate rejection of a new bases treaty, had been the stumbling block in the country's entry into NAM.

The NAM was organised in 1955 in response to the intensifying conflict between the U.S. and Soviet Union. Its organizers include Indonesia, Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of China, Cambodia and Egypt.

Ramos, Senators Agree on Creation of Energy Dept

HK0608052292 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Aug 92 pp 1, 16

[By Fred M. Lobo]

[Text] President Ramos and 16 senators agreed yesterday to speed up action on a bill creating the Department of Energy (DOE) and other priority measures that will boost national growth and benefit the people.

The President and the senators reached agreement on bill priorities in a four-hour meeting at Malacanang aimed at forging cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the government.

In other developments at Malacanang:

1. The President appointed Henrietta S. Mendez and Maria Teresa R. Yap as chairman and executive director, respectively, of the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB).

2. He ordered Executive Secretary Peter Garrucho and other Cabinet officials to check on the use of cyanide in Benguet for the sake of consumers and vegetable farmers.

3. Ramos will speak tonight at the Manila Overseas Press Club (MOPC) on T.M. Kalaw St. near the Luneta on various matters affecting the government and his administration. In their meeting at Malacanang, Ramos and the senators agreed to rush the passage of a bill creating the DOE.

They said the provision of energy to both business and households should be given priority to avert brownouts, financial losses, and inconvenience.

Senate President Neptali Gonzales said the senators are willing to provide adequate funding for the agency to enable it to do its job efficiently.

"We have been informed by energy authorities that for a complete solution, our energy problem will require a greater amount," Gonzales said.

Sen. John Osmena assured Ramos of the passage of the DOE bill.

"I think it will be passed, very fast. We want to address the energy issue right away," he said.

The senators also agreed with Malacanang to give priority attention to other vital bills, such as infrastructure development, amnesty, and social development.

Among those who vowed to speed up the passage of the legislative agenda, subject to further refinements, were Senators Edgardo Angara, Orlando Mercado, Raul Roco, and Rodolfo Biazon.

Angara, however, asked that social services such as health, housing, and education be given a higher budget.

He said there should be a balance between economic and social development.

Government To Operate Bataan Nuclear Plant

HK0608055892 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] The government has decided to operate the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant; however, it continues to keep its decision a secret to allow negotiators to bargain for better terms with Westinghouse Corporation. According to Senator Raul Roco, he learned of this matter after he and several other senators met with President Ramos.

Roco said that during the meeting, Malacanang officials admitted that an agreement exists providing for negotiations aimed at achieving more acceptable terms [from Westinghouse].

In line with this, Executive Secretary Peter Garrucho said the government will ask for a 10-day extension for the 4 September deadline, set by the New York court, for the formation of an out-of-court settlement with Westinghouse.

$12 Billion in ODA Received From 1986-91

HK0608024992 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Aug 92 p 15

[Text] The Philippines received a total of $12 billion in official development assistance (ODA) from 1986 to 1991, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) reported yesterday.

Of this amount, 85 percent or $10 billion consisted of concessional loans while the remaining 15 percent or $2 billion came in the form of grants and technical assistance.

The ODA was used to finance 621 projects which were capital-intensive, the preparation of studies and master plans, the provision of technical assistance for institution building, as production inputs, or for budget and balance of payment support.

The NEDA also reported that the main sources of ODA loans were Japan, which contributed 37 percent of the total amount, followed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank [ADB] with 35 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

As of December 31 last year, the country's ODA availment rate was 76.8 percent. Among the major donors, the World Bank recorded the highest loan availment rate of 100 percent followed by the ADB with 74.4 percent.

On the sectoral distribution of ODA loans, the energy, power, electrification, transportation and water resources sectors garnered the biggest allocation. For ODA grants, the social and agricultural sectors had the highest shares.

The bulk of these ODA loans were raised during the pledging sessions for the Philippine Assistance Program. The donors' meetings were held in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The government is planning to hold another pledging session early next year to enable the Ramos government to have enough low-interest funds to finance its development projects.

Ramos Approves National Budget for 1993

HK0408120292 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Fidel Ramos and his cabinet have approved a proposed P330.2 billion [pesos] national budget for 1993 and will submit it to congress this month.

Budget Secretary Salvador Enriquez said the budget will boost the government's capital outlay program and extend the multiplier effect of government spending. Enriquez explained this is in line with President Ramos' growth-oriented budget policy as manifested by the P7.4 billion budget increase. Enriquez added that under the budget, the allocation for foreign-assisted projects has been increased by P7.5 billion from P19.8 billion to P27.3 billion.

It will be recalled that some legislators vowed the proposed national budget, which is over eight percent higher than the current budget level, would face tough opposition.

Enriquez said the budget increase for the defense sector, from P29.1 billion to P29.9 billion, was the smallest among the various sectors in government.

Ramos To Quit if Order Leads to Martial Law

HK0608061192 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has indicated he will step down if Administrative Order No. 2 leads to martial law. Under the order, the National Security Council [NSC] director general would have the power to strengthen the intelligence community and realign its functions to benefit the country's security.

Senator Rodolfo Biazon said this administration plan is dangerous because it is no different from the implementation of martial law under the Marcos regime.

But Senator Ernesto Herrera said he discussed this with the president, who said he would resign if this happens because he does not want to be involved in a martial law regime.

Nevertheless, Biazon said the NSC's functions should be limited to setting guidelines and formulas.

Earlier, Senator Blas Ople said General Jose Almonte, NSC director general, is a dangerous man. Ople made this statement in the wake of reports that Almonte was planning to install a network of spies in government agencies.

Ople said Almonte's office is clear evidence that the military holds sway in the administration.

But Almonte said he has no hidden motives in his recommendation to Ramos. He said there is no truth to the reports that he plans to set up a spy network in government agencies.

He also said he did not recommend to Ramos the implementation of a national identification card system.

But he added that the government needs a system to protect itself from enemies who want to bring it down.

Ramos Gives Military Modest Budget Increase

HK0508071592 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 04 Aug 92

[Text] President Ramos has increased the military budget by P800 million [pesos] to enable it to intensify its campaign against leftist and rightist rebels who reject the amnesty offer.

Budget Secretary Salvador Enriquez explained that the additional appropriation was part of the P330.2 billion proposed national budget for 1993.

Career Diplomat Named as Foreign Undersecretary

HK0508121392 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 05 Aug 92

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos today appointed Severino Ramos Jr., former ambassador to Malaysia, as one of the undersecretaries at the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA]. The appointment was based on the recommendation of Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo.

Severino will replace Undersecretary Pablo Suarez, who has been appointed Philippine ambassador to Washington. Before he was assigned to Kuala Lumpur, Severino was assistant secretary for Asian and Pacific

Affairs at DFA and consul general in Houston, Texas. He was also minister counsellor at the Philippine Embassy in Beijing.

Presidential Chief of Staff Named

HK0608060292 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos is scheduled to install retired Brigadier General Jose Almonte as his chief of staff.

The new post, according to several Malacanang sources, is intended to replace the position of executive secretary.

It was learned that the president told Peter Garrucho that he will continue to occupy the position of executive secretary until such time when Congress approves the formation of the Department of Energy, which he will head.

Almonte, meanwhile, is expected to remain as the National Security Council's director general even when he is serving as the president's chief of staff. The position of presidential chief of staff has cabinet ranking.

Representatives to Amnesty Program Body Chosen

HK0608055792 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] The Senate has chosen Senators Rodolfo Biazon and Wigberto Tanada as its representatives to the National Unification Commission, a commission established to hold talks with leftist and rightist insurgents as well as Muslim rebels, as part of President Fidel Ramos' amnesty program.

The commission is composed of 10 members who will launch Ramos' peace initiatives.

Central Luzon NPA Leader on Amnesty Program

HK0608060392 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] The local lineup of New People's Army [NPA] rebels in the Central Luzon area has expressed positive reactions toward the government's campaign for President Fidel V. Ramos' amnesty program.

In an interview by DZMM radio patrol with Commander Mao, a high-ranking NPA official in Central Luzon, he said they are still determining the real position of the Ramos government regarding the amnesty program.

[Begin Mao recording] That is why the circumstances needed to enter into such an outline are still under the process of study, while the organization is sincere in solving the peace and order problem in the country.

Signs can be seen regarding the government's efforts in trying to solve the insurgency problem here in the Philippines. [end recording]

Commander Mao said when the government is really sincere concerning its amnesty program, the rebels will be ready to solve the insurgency problem.

Mao added that, based on the statement made by the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA national level head, in solving the problems of insurgency or reconciliation, peace should start from the national and not from the local level.

Rebel Says Sison No Longer Leads CPP-NDF

HK0508073092 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Aug 92 p 16

[By Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] Recently captured CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Central Committee (CC) cadre Geronimo Pasetes, alias Geni/Arlo/Chit, yesterday disclosed that Jose Ma. Sison has ceased to represent the insurgents.

"Officially, Sison is not the official representative of the National Democratic Front [NDF]," Mr. Pasetes declared.

Apparently realizing the significance of his statement, however, he later refused to confirm or deny the reported disaffection of locally-based insurgents with the alleged luxurious lifestyles of Utrecht-based CPP leaders Sison and Luis Jalandoni.

"If ever what has been said ... is true, I regret such a situation," Mr. Pasetes remarked. "I think it is a very absurd situation."

He also refused to confirm Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Civil Military Operations (J7) chief Brig. Gen. Emiliano Templo's assertion that the two European-based cadres are currently "masquerading as CPP representatives to solicit contributions from their non-government organization."

Gen. Templo disclosed that Mr. Pasetes, 37, was a regular member of the powerful CPP Central Committee. As such, he carried a P500,000 [pesos] reward for his capture. The J7 chief added the CPP CC cadre also served as the secretary of the Central Luzon Regional Party Committee (CLRPC) and as chairman of the CLRPC's Executive Committee (EXECOM).

Operatives of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP) arrested Mr. Pasetes together with his wife, Cecilia Liwanag, aged 36, in Calamba, Laguna, the other day. Gen. Templo disclosed that Ms. Liwanag served as chief of the Regional Finance Bureau (RFB).

Nevertheless, while he said Mr. Pasetes would be "inquested at the Regional Trial Court of Quezon City for violation of Republic Act [RA]) No. 1700," he clarified that Ms. Liwanag would be released immediately to attend to their two "minor children."

Reacting to the impending repeal of RA1700, Mr. Pasetes remarked: "It will be very favorable for me because I will not be charged with subversion." Nevertheless, he immediately added: "I was not surprised by the announcement since even (former President Ferdinand) Marcos played with the idea." He stressed "time will prove how (President) Ramos is standing by his position."

Thailand

Wimon To Cooperate in Probe of Missing Persons

BK0608023792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] Army chief Wimon Wongwanit says the Army will fully cooperate with the Government-appointed search committee to bring out "facts" on those who have gone missing during the May events. The new investigation is aimed at establishing the truth about those believed to have gone missing, or who were possibly killed in the unrest, Gen Wimon said at Chunlachomklao Military Academy at Khao Changok in Nakhon Nayok yesterday.

It will also end rumours on their whereabouts, he said. Gen Wimon dismissed any suggestion the committee, to be headed by a non-military government official, has been set up to find more fault with military officers involved in the events, or because of any shortcomings in previous probes.

While urging everyone with evidence to lead investigators to the whereabouts of the missing, Gen Wimon refused to comment on a suggestion that the officials have been unable to establish the fate of these people because the evidence has been destroyed.

"The TV had footage of soldiers beating people. I wonder why they were unable to record pictures of soldiers carrying bodies. There should have been some such pictures in their film," Gen Wimon said.

When a reporter said most of the pictures and film were seized by soldiers immediately after they were taken, Gen Wimon said photographers who took such pictures could be invited to give their account. The Army chief said, however, that people including reporters should stop commenting on the issue without hard evidence because doing so could cause a split between the public and soldiers.

"We want to stop disunity between the people and soldiers. We should go by evidence. I am sure we will be able to find them (the missing) if there is evidence which can lead us to them," Gen Wimon said.

He refused to answer a request for him to confirm that the public and the soldiers are splitting.

"Your question is very bad. I don't want to comment on it," Gen Wimon said.

While walking to his car, Gen Wimon said he wants reporters to ask more constructive questions and to avoid putting questions which may cause disunity. As members of the news media, reporters should have some awareness of responsibility for the country.

"You must also try to help. Let's think this way: soldiers are there to die for us (during war time) so we should try to avoid making comments that will cause the split to widen. We should forgive and forget what we can," Gen Wimon said.

Interior Minister Phao Sarasin said he will appoint a deputy Interior permanent secretary to head the new committee searching for those who went missing during the May tragedy.

Pol Gen [Police General] Phao said yesterday he will not head the committee because he is already overloaded with work. However, he will appoint the committee next week.

He said he does not know how long the investigation will take but the search will be carried out even in Army camps.

Pol Gen Phao, asked whether soldiers can be expected to find the missing since it is claimed they took them away from Ratchadamnoen Avenue after the shooting, said it cannot be claimed that soldiers cannot carry out the search.

Those having information as to where bodies were allegedly dumped along the Thai-Burmese border or the Thai-Cambodian border are urged to come forward with details including specific locations.

"Thailand has long borders with her neighbours and details are essential."

Security Tightened Around Prime Minister Anan

BK0608015592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] Security has been unusually tight around Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun for the past few days but he insists it has nothing to do with speculation that his life is being threatened. Deputy Prime Minister Phao Sarasin said yesterday that extra police bodyguards have been assigned to Mr Anan but declined to say why.

"They (the police) did send these people. I think they'll take them back soon," Pol Gen Phao said. He claimed not to know why the officers were arranged for the Prime Minister.

Six or seven extra bodyguards have followed the Premier in recent days after his order on August 1 to transfer top military leaders involved in the May events to inactive posts.

The Premier denies his life has been threatened.

He took a short break during an interview to help pick up a tape recorder one of the reporters dropped on the floor. The reporter tried to tell the Premier he did not need help.

"That's all right. I just want to make sure that it's not a bomb," the Premier quipped.

Editorial Condemns 'Irresponsible' Coup Rumors

BK0508021392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Coup Rumours Spread by Irresponsible People"]

[Text] Rumours about an impending coup attempt by those generals transferred to inactive posts in the special military reshuffle last Saturday were apparently based on a few exaggerations of the situation.

Undoubtedly, all the top brass who lost their powerful posts are unhappy and many of their subordinates, especially those who would miss a quicker promotion, may want to risk doing "anything" to help their bosses regain power. But as Defence Minister Gen Banchop Bunnak pointed out, this was not a "surprise" reshuffle. Before the announcement last Saturday, all the generals affected were invited for some private chats with the minister and notified of their upcoming transfers. All personally assured the minister that they would accept every decision of their superiors (Minister Banchop and Premier Anan Panyarachun) and cooperate with their replacements gracefully.

As it turned out, all the new top commanders of the Army, the Air Force and the Supreme Command—Gen Wimon Wongwanit, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kan Phimanthip, and ACM Woranat Apichari—are respectable senior officers who oppose military intervention in politics. Their appointments were greeted with relief and praise from political leaders, business leaders and journalists. The three new commanders are widely seen as a new driving force to take the military out of poltiics and to instil a higher degree of professionalism and integrity in all levels of the armed forces.

As such, the military should welcome Saturday's changes in its top hierarchy. Anyone trying to instigate dissent certainly is placing his own personal interest before unity in the military and stability in the country.

Some of the rumours identified ACM Kaset Rotchananin as the potential coup leader. This apparently was based on the fact that ACM Kaset lost both of his posts as supreme commander and air force commander, and he has been lying low since Saturday. ACM Kaset at first reportedly hoped to stay on as supreme commander until his retirement next year. But he was appointed to head the Office of Inspector-General in the Supreme Command, replacing ACM Woranat who became the new supreme commander.

ACM Kaset may have one more reason to be very unhappy; his successor in the air force, ACM Kan, is more his foe than friend. In 1990, ACM Kaset prevailed in his rivalry with ACM Kan to succeed ACM Woranat as the air force chief. ACM Kan, who was deputy air force chief, was transferred to be deputy supreme commander and was no longer in contention to head the air force. ACM Kan's sudden comeback will lead to a major shakeup in the air force. And ACM Kaset's men, whom he had painstakingly groomed over the last two eyars, will likely lose out.

However, a coup attempt by air force officers would not succeed without active support from the army. ACM Kaset's closest ally in the army is ex-deputy army chief Gen Wirot Sangsanit, who was transferred to the post of deputy defence permanent secretary. Gen Wirot, too, has reasons to be disappointed with his transfer as he was not considered to have played a part in the bloody suppression of the demonstrators during the May crisis.

But Gen Wirot's disappointment is insufficent to create a groundswell of dissent and a sudden temptation to knock down the Anan II administration. Any one attempting a coup now would have to face strong opposition from the new army chief, Gen Wimon, and Premier Anan—both of whom have clear backing from both the military rank and file and the general public.

It should be pointed out here also that no coup attempts can succeed when the ruling army chief is against them. During the changeover ceremony at the Army headquarters on Monday, outgoing army chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi clearly voiced his sukpport for his successor, Gen Wimon. Both are from the Class 5 of graduates from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. Other members of this Class 5 can still find satisfaction in the fact that the top army post remains in the friendly hands of one of their classmates. So, there is no real pressure to change anything now.

The slight dip in the SET index yesterday was partly attributed to the coup rumours. But the volume of traded shares still reached Bt [baht] 9 billion, which was fairly high on a day with such "bad news". Perhaps some unscrupulous stock traders deliberately fanned the rumours just to scoop up shares when the prices dropped.

The coup rumours and the confusion they created showed that we, the Thai people, still lack self-confidence. For some reason we still refuse to believe that a civilian caretaker premier can transfer top commanders without any untoward consequences. But this is 1992; it is time we start believing in ourselves, in our ability to obey the law and go by the democratic rules. It is time we accept responsibility and respect only those who show responsibility.

Those who are spreading the coup rumours are behaving irresponsibly. They still live in the past and refuse to wake up to the changing world. They deserve both our sympathy and contempt.

Paper Urges Government To Keep AFTA Promise

BK0608033792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Aug 92 p 4

[Editorial: How To Solve the Palm Oil Puzzle"]

[Text] Should Thailand go ahead with its offer to ASEAN to lower trade barriers that currently prevent imports of palm oil? The debate is now bogged down in legal and administrative technicalities. We should return to basic principles. Forget linguistic monstrosities such as Common Effective Preferential Tariffs. Forget mathematical gobbledygook such as "Six minus X". Forget, too, the unbelievable attempt to try to redefine palm oil as an "agricultural product" and not a "vegetable oil". Who cares whether it falls under one chapter or another of the Harmonised System or even the Law of the Sea? The point is this: In January, Thailand signed an agreement with its fellow ASEAN members. The agreement said, among other things, that trade barriers would be removed rapidly on vegetable oils that are bought and sold within ASEAN. Thailand agreed to this because it wanted fellow ASEAN members to lower trade barriers on other products—in other words, products that Thailand exports.

It was a give-and-take deal. Critics say Thailand "gave" more than it "took" because it failed to persuade Indonesia to lower barriers against rice imports. Comparing the "give" and "take" of such a broad package is notoriously difficult. Fifteen other sectors are covered in the deal. And even in the case of liberalising palm oil imports alone, "gainers" can be found in Thailand—the food processing industry that uses vegetable oil as a raw material. But if the critics are right, Thailand does have a contractual escape clause. Loopholes are intrinsic to ASEAN economic agreements. The problem is not legal but political.

Other ASEAN countries demanded that Thailand be extra generous in its concessions because Thailand is the most protectionist country among the six. If Thailand starts to backtrack on palm oil, other ASEAN countries could also backtrack on their concessions. The ASEAN Free Trade Area agreement that was signed at the Singapore Summit in January could begin to unravel.

And yet there are serious justifications for reconsidering Thailand's position on palm oil. What Thailand has to do is to come clean with its ASEAN friends and provide confidence-building measures. Thailand should not hide behind esoteric technicalities. Trust will be undermined and Bangkok will be accused of deception and deviousness if it does that.

The truth is, there are thousands of palm planters in the South who will suffer if there is a sudden influx of cheap oil. There are also, incidentally, a few large companies that will also suffer losses, but the personal loss will be easier to overcome.

It is also true that it was a mistake in the first place to promote palm growing in a protected commercial environment that appeared to be guaranteed forever.

The logical conclusion of these two truths is first that ultimately Thailand will have to allow Malaysian oil imports, particularly if it wants Malaysia to buy more Thai goods; and second, that the Government has to be more serious in investing resources to help growers switch to commercially more viable alternatives, or to improve yields.

Thailand may have to do these anyway, if a conclusion is reached in the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, irrespective of what happens in ASEAN. Thailand wants agricultural trade liberalisation in order to raise world rice prices. The GATT rules that will achieve will also require Thailand to lower its own import barriers on agricultural goods [as published]. Thailand should therefore go back to its ASEAN partners with a clear commitment to liberalise vegetable oil imports and with a clear commitment also to implement an adjustment programme of the South that would justify delaying liberalisation and reduce ASEAN's suspicions of Thai duplicity.

A detailed and convincing adjustment programme would also reduce opposition in the South—Democrat MPs have already pledged to oppose palm oil liberalisation.

In order to achieve this, the Thai Commerce and Agriculture ministries will have to work together to develop technically efficient, environmentally sustainable, and commercially viable farming.

All they are doing right now is to pull in different directions. While Commerce negotiates free trade, Agriculture promotes new crops that need protection if they are to sell. The Finance Ministry is left with the absurd task of trying to manipulate tariff classifications in order to cover up a political mess, and Thailand's diplomats are left with the impossible task of assuring ASEAN that the government is sincere.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Kyrgyzstan

BK0608082392 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Aug 92

["Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan"]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the governments of the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of 6 August and to exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level in due course.

Announced on 6 August 1992
Anan Panyarachun, prime minister.

Relations Established With Tajikistan

BK0508133692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Tajikistan]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Tajikistan, the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Tajikistan have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of 5 August and to exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level in due course.

Announced on 5 August, 1992.
[Signed] Anan Panyaranchun, prime minister.

Relations Established With Moldova

BK0508125692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Moldova]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Moldova, the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Moldova have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of 5 August and to exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level in due course.

Announced on 5 August, 1992
Anan Panyarachun, prime minister

Police Recover $1 Million From Lao Aid Heist

BK0508014192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 92 p A4

[Text] Police on Monday seized US$1 million in cash from Thai and Lao suspects who had conspired to steal US$2 million in American financial aid for Laos last Tuesday and escaped into Thailand, a senior police officer said.

The money was confiscated in Roi Et province, assistant Provincial Police Bureau 2 commander Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Somsak Saibua told a news conference without specifying the place.

Several Thai policemen and civilians were apparently involved in the theft scandal, the assistant commander said.

Somsak quoted some of the Thai suspects as saying that they had divided another US$1 million among their Lao accomplices. But the Lao suspects said none of the money had been divided as yet, he added.

Lao police recently asked their Thai counterparts to look for a number of employees of the Lao National Bank who were suspected of stealing the money last Tuesday and fleeing to Nong Khai.

They said the Lao government had sent a helicopter to take delivery of the cash from an aircraft which landed in Vietnam last Tuesday morning. The helicopter returned to Wat Tai Airport in Vientiane the same afternoon.

A number of Lao National Bank officials, who were assigned to take delivery of the money in a bank vehicle, hijacked the vehicle and forced the driver at gunpoint to go to the Mekong River bordering Nong Khai province where they escaped with the cash.

On Saturday, Nong Khai police arrested Regional Headquarters 6 deputy chief inspector Pol Capt Phanlop Phunyiam; Pol Sgt Maj Pricha Thamsakun and Pol Sgt Maj Wirachat Wannaphrom, also from Regional Headquarters 6, in Khon Kaen province on charges of involvement in the conspiracy.

Meanwhile, Lao police also caught Sub Lt Somchai (surname unknown) recently which led to the arrests of 12 more Lao suspects.

Thai police have issued warrants to arrest eight more suspects who are still at large.

They are Pol Capt Sa-nguan Wongitsarachat, from Udon Thani province; Pol Sgt Maj Athiwat Phukhao, Pol Lance-Corporal Praphan Khemsiri, both from Regional Headquarters 6; Sangkhom Uansimuang, Daeng (surname unknown), Det (surname unknown), Ms Samniang Singnuantun and Chiang (surname unknown).

Police said initial investigations had indicated that the group, after making off with money, fled to Udon Thani and then to Khon Kaen.

Vietnam

Statement Issued on Recent Killings in Cambodia

BK0508151992 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5—The Vietnam Lawyers Association has released a statement expressing its "great shock and high indignation" at the news of the slaughter in Kampot province of Cambodia July 21, 1992 of two Vietnamese families by a group of armed Khmer reactionaries who, as affirmed by the Ministry of National Security and the Defence Ministry of Cambodia, are none but the Khmer Rouge.

This grisly act of the Khmer Rouge is a blatant violation of the October 23, 1991 Paris agreement on Cambodia which stipulates in its article 15 : "Cambodia is committed to respect and exercise human rights and other fundamental rights in Cambodia", the statement said.

"This crime," it continued, "has trampled upon all international conventions of which an important principle is the respect for human rights and democratic freedoms and recognition by each country of the rights and freedom of all the people living in that country including foreigners.

The Vietnam Lawyers Association called upon Cambodian lawyers and all other lawyers in the world to condemn and denounce that heinous crime to the public at home and the world.

Army General Remembers Deeds of War Invalids

BK0508143592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Article by Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] Political General Department: "Achievements and Those Questions Arising in the Enforcement of the Policy Toward War Invalids and Fallen Heroes"]

[Text] This year, together with the entire party and people, the Armed Forces are celebrating the 45th War Invalids and Fallen Heroes Day—the date that reminds us of the need to eternally remember the deeds of war invalids and fallen heroes and to constantly demonstrate our duty to repay these people for having fought and made sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland's independence and freedom, for socialism, and for the welfare of us all.

Throughout their decades-long struggle for national liberation and defense, in order to score great victories, our people had to overcome untold sacrifices. The enemy has left us countless grave consequences.

Profoundly imbued with the revolutionary ideal and with the truism that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, millions of people of various generations from the north to the south enthusiastically joined the Armed Forces and fought courageously. Of these, hundreds of thousands sacrified their lives bravely and nearly a million people permanently lost some of their blood and bones. Hardly any nation could outdo our patience and persistence in the decades-long struggle for the goal of national independence and socialism in defiance of ordeals and sacrifices.

It can be said that a varying number of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes can be found anywhere in all parts of the country. The lofty sacrifices of fallen heroes and war invalids belonging to various susequent generations contributed greatly to bringing about the glorious victory for our nation in its history of struggle against foreign aggression and beautifying the glorious, determined-to-fight-and-win tradition of the heroic Vietnamese People's Army.

Vietnamese people of various generations will remember forever the meritorious deeds of their fallen heroes and war invalids.

Over the past 45 years, led by the party, and taking up and upholding the nation's age-old tradition of human kindedness, propriety, and faithfulness, and with the profound sententiments and the superiority of the new social system, various echelons, sectors, mass organizations, localities, and the entire people have constantly carried out the policy toward war invalids and fallen heroes, and have achieved good results.

Through various stages of the war of resistance, our people, from the frontline to the rear, always reserved their heartfelt sentiments for their war invalids and fallen heroes. During the war, people in various frontline areas braved every danger in concealing, assisting, treating, and nursing war invalids and in burying and tending the graves of fallen heroes. From the rear, the people remembered the meritorious deeds of their fallen heroes and war invalids and profoundly sympathized with those people and families losing their sons. The people cared for and provided assistance to the families of fallen heroes and for war invalids in production and life.

Following the war, while the economic situation has still been fraught with difficulties, the party and the state has directed various sectors and localities to concentrate on struggling to promptly, neatly, and meticulously clear all those large, complicated backlogged problems regarding the war invalids and fallen heroes policy.

The people's Armed Forces are fully aware of the sacrifices of the entire people and they profoundly sympathize with the inmeasurable losses of the families of fallen heroes and of the war invalids.

Over the years, led and directed by the party Central Committee's Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense, various units in the entire Armed Forces have gone ahead with urgently directing the enforcement of the policy regarding war invalids and fallen heroes and have achieved good results. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers killed or missing in action during various stages of war have been verified and their families have been notified of their deaths. Hundreds of thousands of disabled and sick soldiers were treated, nursed, rehabilitated and then sent back to their localities after their wounds and sickness had been healed. Tens of thousands of the graves of fallen heroes scattered around various battlefields during various stages of war have been found, exhumed, and relocated to various cemeteries. And posthumous or retroactive awards have been given to millions of fallen heroes and war invalids.

In various localities, by developing the ethical tradition of "Drinking the Water, One Should Remember Its Source," and "Eating the Fruits, One Should Remember the Grower," the administration at various levels has exerted great effort to deploy and enforce various systems and policies toward war invalids and families of fallen heroes. At the same time, they have also launched a widespread and continuous movement to implement the policy toward war invalids and fallen heroes among the people of various strata, using many diverse and animated forms such as building gratitude houses for war invalids, presenting them with gratitude savings passbooks, adopting children of fallen heroes, welcoming war invalids with high degrees of disability back to their villages, and so forth.

Such movements have successfully promoted the lofty feeling of mutual love and the political responsibility of every one, every sector, and every circle. They have mobilized the spirit of dynamism and creativity and

developed the integrated strength and the latent potential of various localities, mass organizations, and the masses, and brought about many realistic results. By doing so, they have contributed to the care of the welfare and daily life of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes. Through this, they have demonstrated the fine character of the new social system and have further consolidated the profound love between the people and troops, between the frontline and the rear, and between the south and the north. They have demonstrated the close relationship between national construction and national defense, and have helped motivate cadres and combatants to uphold their revolutionary heroism; to remain ready to fight and firmly defend the fatherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity; to protect the party and the socialist regime; and to satisfactorily comply with the policies of various localities, such as actively helping consolidate the rear and achieve political stability, and creating favorable conditions for the steady carrying out of other activities.

On the occasion of 45th War Invalids and Fallen Heroes Day and on behalf of cadres and combatants in the entire Armed Forces, I would like to express my gratitude to the people of all strata, to the party committee echelons and the administration at all levels, and to various mass organizations and sectors, especially the labor, war invalids, and social welfare sector, for having always reserved their heartfelt sentiments and for having demonstrated their lofty political responsibility through countless realistic humanitarian actions in implementing the invalids and fallen heroes policy in particular and the Army rear policy in general.

On this occasion, with a feeling of faithful comradeship among comrades-in-arms, I would like to extend my best regards to the families of fallen heroes and to all war invalids of both sexes in every part of the country—those who have voluntarily contributed their parts to the cause of national liberation and defense over the past several decades and who are now trying patiently to overcome all difficulties and to continue to develop their fine tradition in productive labor in order to build for themselves a new life.

I pledge to resolutely protect and develop our revolutionary gains and constantly struggle for the revolutionay cause in order to meet the people's aspirations and to be worthy of the great sacrifices of numerous fallen heroes and war invalids belonging to various generations.

Apart from achievements gained, there are still many limitations in implementing the war invalids and fallen heroes policy in the past and these should receive great attention for settlement. Meanwhile, given the new situation, there are many problems to be studied. Because of the serious consequences of the many years of war, because of the large number of complex cases of war invalids and fallen heroes, and also because of the many shortcomings in the management and implementation of various policies, coupled with the current acutely difficult economic and financial situation, the implementation of the war invalids and fallen heroes policy continues to display many shortcomings despite the attention of the party and the state and the efforts of various sectors and localities. Many backlogged, policy-related problems have not been properly or fully settled The lives of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes remain fraught with difficulties. The movement to care for the welfare of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes has not been carried out intensively. Some localities have relied merely on the state allowance system without taking any steps to promote the self-help efforts of benefit policy recipients and the assistance of the masses.

With regard to the Army, many units and local military affairs organs have failed to fulfill their responsible tasks, such as conclusively verifying various cases of personnel killed or missing in action, making retroactive payments or commendations, and allocating land for the relocation of the graves of fallen heroes from those remote border and mountain regions.

Local military affairs organs in various areas have failed to satisfactorily achieve coordination with those labor, war invalids, and social welfare organs concerned in serving as advisory bodies for local party committees and administrations and in guiding various sectors and mass organizations in implementing the Army rear policy in general and the war invalid and fallen heroes policy in particular.

The seventh party congress has asserted the close relationship between the economic and social welfare policies. Constantly carrying out economic development to make the people prosperous and the country strong is the material precondition for implementing various social welfare policies. However, the social welfare policy, characterized as a humanitarian policy, is interrelated with the economic policy and is the goal for economic development.

The ideas of developing the multisectoral commodity-based economy and shifting to the market system under state control have posed many social problems, with the enforcement of the war invalids and fallen heroes policy constituting a major, pressing problem.

Although the market system requires effective, economic activities with ever-higher income, we should not go after pure business income in those areas that may be detrimental to society. Economic results are important while social well-being is very necessary. Only with this in mind can we help economic development serve the people, have social welfare policies support the implementation of economic policies, and achieve socio-economic development.

Shifting to the market system will create a stimulant for all members of the society, including the recipients of benefit policies for war invalids and fallen heroes. Proceeding from readjusting personal needs, these policy recipients will enthusiastically engage in productive labor to increase their income so as to meet their own needs if they are to integrate themselves into the community life.

A basic yet most decisive problem is that various sectors and the local administration at all levels should take effective measures to support these policy recipients so they can struggle to support themselves in their daily needs. In the market system, the discrimination between the rich and the poor will, however, be inevitable. A segment of people with the availability of capital, technical expertise, and manpower will become rich. Whereas, the life of another segment of people, especially those war invalids and families of fallen heroes who, due to certain objective or subjective reasons, do not have enough manpower and material conditions needed to surge forward, will become more difficult. Therefore, in various state economic and social welfare policies, there should be measures aimed at readjusting the income among various strata of the people, redistributing national income, and mobilizing the fair and reasonable contributions from various economic components if we are to create material conditions for implementing the policy toward war invalids and the families of fallen heroes in particular and other social welfare policies in general.

Under the new circumstances, the war invalids and fallen heroes policy should be carried out creatively and effectively with the motto: The State, the People, and the Individual Policy Recipients Should Work Together.

It is necessary to increase the state's reponsibility in ensuring the implementation of policies and systems and to step up the all-people movement to carry out the war invalids and fallen heroes policy under various diverse, animated, and effective forms. We should motivate and create conditions for policy recipients to help themselves surge forward in their daily life.

The war invalids and fallen heroes policy is a major one of the party and the state in all revolutionary stages. This policy reflects the stance of our party, state, and people over those who have rendered their meritorious deeds toward the fatherland.

Satisfactorily implementing the war invalids and fallen heroes policy constitutes a moral obligation and also a pressing demand, and is the responsibility of the entire people.

We should develop those achievements gained over the past several decades and provide good guidance for the implementation of the war invalids and fallen heroes policy in the new situation in order to consolidate unity and singlemindedness among the people and their confidence in the party leadership. This is in order to help firmly maintain political stability and motivate the capabilities and the role of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes in implementing their duties.

Leaders Pay Tribute To Fallen

BK0608070192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] On the 45th anniversary of the War Invalids Day, this morning, 27 July, delegations of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the fatherland front, and the Hanoi party and people's committees paid a tribute to the Mai Dich military cemetery in Hanoi.

Members of these delegations include Comrades Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Le Quang Dao, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Nong Duc Manh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Truong My Hoa, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Ha Quang Du, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and representatives of sectors, branches, and mass organizations at the central level. The party delegation's wreath bore the inscription: We remember the fallen combatants forever.

The delegation of the Hanoi party and people's committee, the fatherland front, and the Capital Military Region Command comprising, among others, Comrades Pham The Duyet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee and Tran Thi Xuan Dan, deputy chairman of the Hanoi people's committee. The delegation's wreath bore the inscription: The people of the capital remember the fallen soldiers forever.

Leaders Attend Meeting

BK0608092992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Report on Hanoi 27 July meeting to mark the second national meeting of representatives of typical war invalids and families of fallen soldiers—portions recorded]

[Summary] Dear friends, today, 27 July, people throughout the country solemnly commemorate the 45th anniversary of the War Invalids Day. This morning, a function was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to welcome the second national meeting of representatives of war invalids and families of fallen soldiers. Attending the function were more than 380 typical war invalids selected from 53 provinces and municipalities and 34 ministries and sectors at the central level.

"Also attending this function were Comrades Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrades Le Duc Anh, Dao Duy Tung, Doan Khue, Le Phuoc Tho, Vu Oanh, Nong Duc Manh, and Pham The Duyet, members of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; and Comrades Le Quang Dao, Nguyen Dinh Tu, Truong My Hoa, Le Kha Phieu, Nguyen Khanh, and many other leading comrades.

"After an opening speech delivered by Comrade Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Comrade Tran Dinh Hoan, minister of labor, war invalids and social welfare, delivered a speech expressing profound gratitude of the party, state, and people to those who sacrificed for the fatherland, families of war invalids and fallen soldiers, and those who have had meritorious services to the revolution. Afterward, Comrade Tran Dinh Hoan reviewed activities of the gratitude movement for these people which are being carried out by people throughout the country. He said:

[Begin Tran Dinh Hoan recording] During the past period, activities of the gratitude movement for war invalids and families of the fallen soldiers have scored notable achievements. Thanks to this movement and Uncle Ho's teaching: War Invalids are not useless persons; many war invalids have overcome their ailments and many families of fallen soldiers have braved their suffering to engage in some kinds of trades to increase their income. Moreover, many provinces and cities have built houses and established funds to help war invalids and families of fallen soldiers.

Commemorating the War Invalids Day this year, more than 50,000 families of war invalids and fallen soldiers live in houses built for them by provinces and cities. This is a truly meaningful gift for families of war invalids and fallen soldiers for the occasion. Moreover, a campaign to care for sick and wounded soldiers at the people's houses—a campaign launched during the resistance war against French colonialism—have become an active campaign in localities throughout the country during the past several years. Efforts have also been made to carry out exhumation and renovation at various military cemeteries and monuments in localities using both state budget and money contributed by the Army and people, thus bringing peace to the minds of relatives and families whose sons and daughters had sacrificed their lives for the fatherland. [end recording]

Afterward, representatives of war invalids and families of the fallen soldiers at the meeting took turns to express their gratitude to the party, state, and people for their generous, concrete assistance and support.

Le Quang Dao Meets Children

BK0608134792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] On the occasion of the War Invalids and Fallen Heroes' Day, on the morning of 27 July at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Nationai Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State, had a cordial get-together with more than 100 outstanding children of war invalids and fallen combatants from Nghe An and Ninh Binh Provinces. Also on hand to welcome the children were Comrade Nguyen Duy Hung, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

On behalf of the National Assembly and the Council of State, Chairman Le Quang Dao cordially inquired about the children's well-being, wished them good health, and hoped that they would set more good examples in studies and behavior so as to show themselves always worthy of the confidence that their fathers and elder brothers have placed in them.

Vo Tran Chi Pays Floral Tribute

BK0608135592 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] On the morning of 27 July, in commemorating the 45th anniversary of the War Invalids and Fallen Heroes' Day, a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh city party committee and people's committee led by Comrade Vo Tran Chi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh city party committee, and Comrade Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, chairman of the city people's committee, paid a floral tribute to the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.

Accompanying the delegation were representatives of the seventh and fourth military region commands, the city military command, the city war veterans association, services, departments, sectors, and people in the various precincts and districts as well as neighboring provinces. Particularly, a delegation of the Hai Phong City party committee, people's committee, and mass organizations also participated in the function. The wreath of the delegation bore the words: The entire party, Army, and people will remember forever the meritorious services of our fallen heroes.

Following the floral visit, the delegation observed a minute of silence in front of the Monument of the Unknown Soldier. Next, the delegation paid a floral visit to the city fallen heroes cemetary where many delegations representing the various precincts and districts were also present to burn incenses in memory of fallen combatants.

Secretariat Attends National Conference of Cadres

BK0508085592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] From 22 to 25 July, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Secretariat held a national conference of cadres to discuss the implementation of the third party Central Committee Plenum's resolution. Attending the conference were secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees, heads of propaganda and training committees from 53 provinces and municipalities, chairmen of youth union committees, ministers and deputy ministers of various ministries, representatives of mass organizations, and retired party central committee members and ministers.

Comrades Dao Duy Tung and Nguyen Duc Binh, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, attended and directed the conference.

During the four-day conference, delegates studied various party documents and heard Comrade Dao Duy Tung brief on the basic contents of the party resolutions.

The conference also heard Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh brief on the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on implementing resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum.

The conference studied and firmly grasped various fundamental concepts and key tasks stipulated in the third party Central Committee Plenum's resolution. They noted that diplomatic activities play an important role in national construction and defense. The diplomatic tasks in the days ahead include efforts to maintain peace, expand the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, create favorable conditions internationally for our nation's revolution, and positively contribute to the common struggle for peace by the people of the world.

The conference also noted that the guiding thoughts of the Seventh CPV Congress have reflected the Vietnamese people's earnest aspirations. These include wishes to befriend all countries in the world community and efforts to maintain peace and independence, develop national economy, exploit natural resources, improve the environment, strengthen national security, and promote fine characteristics and traditional culture of the nation.

Papua New Guinea

New Prime Minister Gives Major Policy Statement

BK0608094692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Port Moresby, Aug 6 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's new prime minister Paias Wingti promised in a major policy statement Thursday to stamp out corruption, but failed to spell out any plan for solving the Bougainville problem.

While the rebel-dominated island on which thousands have died in a secessionist revolt during the last three years remains Papua New Guinea's biggest problem, Wingti made only a passing reference to it in his statement.

His claim in opposition that he would solve the crisis faster is remembered here, but Wingti referred to the problem in a few sentences in which he acknowledged it and the "untold sufferings" caused by it.

"We will endeavour to play our part in ensuring that the island starts to return to its former prosperity as a peaceful community," he said.

Only a week ago he admitted publicly that the crisis was not an easy one to solve because his predecessor Rabbie Namaliu had worked on it for four years without success.

Wingti said his government would place major emphasis on agriculture in order to provide the bulk of Papua New Guinea's people—those in the rural sector—with employment and involvement in economic opportunities.

Development of the mining, oil and gas resources, fisheries, forestry and the manufacturing industries would also take priority, he said.

And to ensure these developments benefited Papua New Guinea, Wingti stressed all investors would be carefully screened and that many Papua New Guinean businesses would be given the opportunity to take part.

"The scandalous exploitation of this country's natural resources, such as our forests and fisheries, has also become a matter of major national concern," he said.

"These valuable resources have for far too long been extracted by a number of unscrupulous foreign companies, with no commitment to ensuring the sustainability of the resource or to building up domestic capacity or downstream processing.

"I cannot emphasise too strongly, therefore, that we welcome only those companies that are prepared to make a major commitment to the development aims of this country.

"We welcome respectable businesses which are prepared to make a long term commitment here and genuinely have something to offer," said Wingti.

He added that "fly by-night operators and shady middlemen had better promptly start packing their bags to leave," vowing to stamp out corruption, which he said was already entrenched.

"My government will remove the conditions which breed, and encourage corrupt practises, and will ensure that it is vigorously stamped out where it does occur," he said.

On international relations, Wingti foreshadowed that existing ties would be strengthened but that the country's representation overseas would be rationalised and made cost-effective.

"I will merely state that strengthening our co-operation and ties in trade, developmental, cultural and enviromental fields with our regional neighbours in the South Pacific is a priority," he said.

"Our collaboration with the states of Southeast Asia in such fields as trade promotion and supervision, tourism development, research co-operation, and enviromental management will be further strengthened."

More Casualties Reported in Bougainville Clashes

BK0608062192 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] A Papua New Guinea [PNG] Defense Force soldier has been reported killed and eight other people, including five civilians, wounded in renewed fighting with rebels on Bougainville Island.

PNG's National Broadcasting Corporation [NBC] said the clash between the PNG soldiers and members of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] took place at (Tangu) Beach in South Bougainville. The radio says the soldiers and a number of their Bougainvillian supporters in Buin were returning to their base at Kangu after a patrol when they were attacked by the BRA.

The Defense Force commander, Brigadier General Rochas Lokinap, said one of the soldiers died instantly and another was in a serious condition. The condition of the others wounded and the extent of casualties among the rebels are not known.

Meanwhile, PNG's new government has reportedly been called on to immediately release funds to pay outstanding allowances to security force members engaged in the Bougainville operation.

The NBC says the government owes the security force members more than $2 million [currency not specified] in allowances for service over the past six months.

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